

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLII, NUMBER 34.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2174.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

**A Sub Skirmish Load**  
For 200 yard ranges  
Using regular elevations  
600, 500, 400, 350, 300, 200 yards  
and

### MARKSMAN SMOKELESS

The Powder which has enabled so many organiza-  
tions to use their old Springfield ranges.

Write us for folder giving full particulars.

Rifle Smokeless Division  
**LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.**  
Wilmington, Del.

### JENKINS BROS. PUMP VALVES

are made from various compounds, each of which is best adapted for a particular  
kind of work. Our many years of experience has enabled us to so perfect these  
compounds that we can confidently recommend our Pump Valves as the very best  
obtainable. When ordering, give all particulars of service, and we will supply  
pump valves which we will guarantee.

JENKINS BROS., NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, LONDON.

## TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK. (Registered.)

**NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER** Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat  
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets  
and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches,  
Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive  
pamphlet, furnished on application.

**THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,**  
99 John Street SOLE MANUFACTURERS NEW YORK

The acknowledged purity and high standard of  
our groceries, bespeak the patronage for our su-  
perior table wines, and selected brands of cigars

## Mitchell Fletcher & Co., Inc.

18th St. and Chestnut. Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
12th St. and Chestnut.

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN MAIL  
ORDERS TO DISTANT POINTS.

### O. I. C.

Garlock's High Pressure Packings are the goods I ought to use as they give such  
universal satisfaction everywhere.

For H. P. Steam, Style No. 200.

" Cold Water and Stern Glands, Style No. 99.

" Ice Machines, Air or Ammonia, Styles, No. 333 & 336.

" Low Pressure Steam, Style No. 777, 333 & 336.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.,**

136 Liberty Street,

New York.



## FIRING REGULATIONS

FOR  
SMALL ARMS

for the U. S. Army and the organized Militia of the United States.  
**REVISED SYSTEM. JUST ISSUED.**

Approved and published by authority of the Secretary of War.

Bound in leather, price one dollar. Sent by mail prepaid, \$1.00

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.

## Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.,

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages,  
Projectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings  
for Marine and Stationary Engines. Miscellaneous Forgings and  
Castings of all descriptions. Refined Iron, Billets and Pig Iron.  
Heavy Machinery of Special Design. Armor Plate Vaults.

### BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City.

11111 Keystone Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

1351 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

430 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Pennsylvania Building, Cor. 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fremont and Howard Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

## A NEW COLT REVOLVER

Officer's Model



Adjustable Target sights, hand finish-  
ed. Catalogues and circular  
on application.

**COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.**  
Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

## THE ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

Cable Address: EDCO, A. B. C. Code.

Ave. A and North Street,

Bayonne, N. J., U. S. A.

Designers and Manufacturers of

### ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

## ELECTRIC SPEED AND DIRECTION INDICATORS

...GIVING...

DIRECT READINGS IN REV. PER MIN.

## "HORNSBY-AKROYD" OIL ENGINES

**DE LA VERGNE MACHINE CO.**

Main Office and Works, Foot of East 138th Street, New York.

## NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads).

Equipped with two large Basin Dry Docks of the following dimensions:—

	No. 1	No. 2	Shops are equipped with modern machinery capable
Length on Top	610 Feet	527 Feet	of doing the largest work required in ship construc-
Width on Top	120 "	162 "	tion.
Width on Bottom	50 "	80 "	Tools driven by electricity and compressed air used
Draft of Water Over Sill	25 "	30 "	in constructing and repairing vessels.

For Estimates and further  
particulars address

C. B. ORCUTT, Pres't, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

## RUBBER COVERED WIRES AND CABLES

FOR EVERY SERVICE.

For Underground, Aerial, and Submarine use. "Safety" wires and cables have the endorsement of some  
of the largest users in the United States.

THE SAFETY INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY, 114-116 Liberty St., New York.



## OUR EXAMINATION OF THE EYES GUARANTEES CORRECT GLASSES.

The Feast Nose Piece can't slip or shake off—is neat in appearance  
and cleanly. We fit these nosepieces to your old frames.

**FEAST & CO., Opticians,**

1213 F Street, Washington, D. C.





**Highland Evaporated Cream**

Is pure, full-cream cows milk, (from cows bred and fed on our model dairy farms) unsweetened, canned and sterilized. It is preferable to ordinary milk, because it is always in relishing and wholesome condition, cleanly handled, and takes the place of either crude milk or dairy cream for all purposes, if diluted according to directions.

The safest, most readily digested

**Food for Infants.**

Sold by grocers and druggists. If not sold at your place send 10 cents for can prepaid.

Sent Free: Booklets, "Baby's Milk," "Cooking with Milk Made Easy," "Highland Ice Cream." Address Dept.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO., High and, Ill.

"Where Model Dairy farms Abound."

**THE**  
**Real Estate Trust Company**  
**OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

Full-Paid Capital, - - \$1,500,000  
Surplus and Profits - - 1,400,000

Receives deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping, Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

## MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

**BENT & BUSH**

15 School Street,  
BOSTON.

### What of the Future?

Have you ever considered what will become of your loved ones after you are gone? Or, what will become of you in your old age? We have made provisions for you in either case. Our FREE booklet, "The How and the Why," gives our plan. Write for it.

**PENN MUTUAL LIFE**  
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine**  
Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

**H. B. ROELKER**

41 Maiden Lane,

NEW YORK

## NO EXTRA PREMIUMS ON Army Officers' Policies In PEACE or in WAR

Except for Those Assigned to Duty on the Isthmus of Panama

### THE PRUDENTIAL

Offers Extremely Liberal Inducements for Army Officers to secure Life Insurance, or to add to that which they have.

### BENEFITS

**TELEGRAPH.**—One-half of policy can be arranged in case of death, to be paid by telegraph.

**CASH, PAID-UP and EXTENDED INSURANCE VALUES,** exact amount stated in policy; on Endowments after two years and on Whole Life and Limited Payment Life Policies after three years. (No reduction in Extended Insurance or any Surrender Values on account of Military Service.)

**GRACE IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUM.**—One month's grace is given without interest during which time policy is in force.

**LOANS ON POLICIES.**—Loans made at 5 per cent. interest per annum in advance up to the amount named in policy.

**DIVIDENDS.**—Officers' Policies are placed in a Special Military Class for apportionment of dividends.

Liberal Policies are also Offered to Officers of the Navy.

## The PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.)

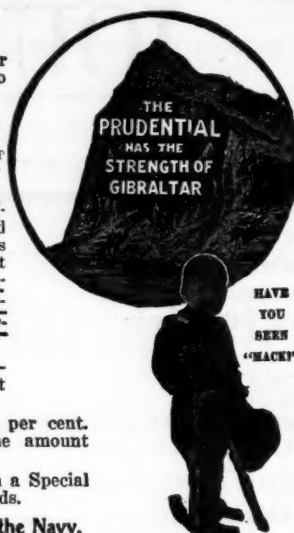
**JOHN F. DRYDEN, Pres.**

**HOME OFFICE, Newark, N. J.**

Write to-day for information at your age, Dept. 20, A. W. McNEIL, Manager,  
Army and Navy Dept., Newark, N.J.

"MACK" does business by correspondence.

Excellent opportunity for retired Army Officers to represent this Department. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.



HAVE  
YOU  
SEEN  
"MACK"?



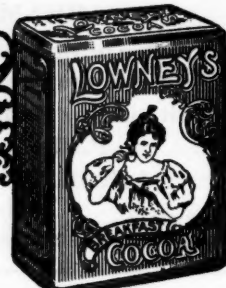
A Delicious Draught

## LOWNEY'S BREAKFAST COCOA

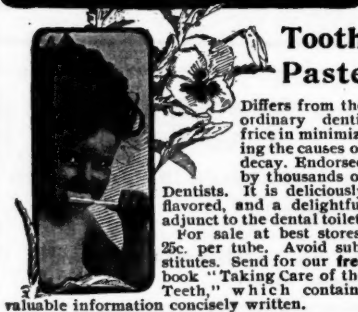
is distinguished from all others by its full flavor, delicious quality and absolute purity.

The Lowney Receipt Book sent free.

The Walter M. Lowney Co.,  
BOSTON, MASS.



## DENTACURA



**Tooth Paste**

Differs from the ordinary dentifrice in minimizing the causes of decay. Endorsed by thousands of Dentists. It is deliciously flavored, and a delightful adjunct to the dental toilet. For sale at best stores. 25c. per tube. Avoid substitutes. Send for our free book "Taking Care of the Teeth," which contains valuable information concisely written.

**DENTACURA COMPANY**  
111 ALLING ST., NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.

## THE STANDARD ANTISEPTIC AND BACTERICIDE



Approved by and listed on Supply Table of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The standard of sanitary cleanliness obtained by using it is unequalled by soaps, powders, or any other material used for cleaning. Sulpho-Naphthol meets all the requirements of a positive germicide and deodorant. Sulpho-Naphthol may be obtained through the U. S. P. H. and M. H. S., or direct of

**THE SULPHO-NAPHTHOL COMPANY,**  
19 Haymarket Square, Boston, Mass.

**PATENTS** **WILKINSON & FISHER.**  
Attorneys at-Law and Solicitors of Patents.  
928-930 F ST., N. W. Washington, D. C.  
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of instructions furnished free on application.

## PENSIONS.

Claims for soldiers, sailors, and marines disabled in service, **Successfully and Expeditiously Prosecuted by**  
**JOHN W. MORRIS & CO.**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**M. MELACHRINO & CO.**  
The famous Egyptian Club Cigarettes.

Supplying 360 Regimental Messes and 120 Clubs in the United Kingdom.

**BY APPOINTMENT**  
To H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.  
H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia.  
The Italian Government.  
The Austro-Hungarian Government.  
The Khedivial Club.

No. 8 West 29th St., New York

ASK ANYONE IN WASHINGTON.  
THE limit of style, quality and value is reached in the Parker Bridget clothing. It's the ideal ready to wear.

## PARKER BRIDGET & CO.

HEAD TO FOOT OUTFITTERS

9th & Pa. Ave., Washington, D. C.

## John Wiley & Sons

**WINTHROP. AN ABRIDGMENT OF MILITARY LAW.**

Third Revised Edition (1899). 12mo, 450 pages. Cloth, \$2.50.

**PHELPS. PRACTICAL MARINE SURVEYING.**

8vo, 217 pages, fully illustrated. Cloth, \$2.50.

**DURAND. THE RESISTANCE AND PROPULSION OF SHIPS.**

8vo, 431 pages, 117 figures. Cloth, \$5.00.

43 and 45 East 19th Street, New York City.

## Quality and Quantity OF CIRCULATION

are the points of greatest interest to an advertiser in selecting a medium for his use.

### THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

possesses the largest quantity of circulation of any periodical in its field (more than the combined circulation of all other American Service periodicals).

The quality of the JOURNAL'S circulation is sufficiently indicated by the fact that it is subscribed for by military and naval clubs, messes, libraries, reading rooms, etc., in all parts of the world and by a large proportion of the individual officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, as well as by National Militia officers and organizations of the various States.

The rates for advertising in the JOURNAL are no higher than those of other military periodicals of far less circulation and prestige.

We are therefore warranted in saying that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the most effective and economical means of reaching "the Service field," and also that an advertiser who wishes to cover this field must use the JOURNAL.

Rates and further information by addressing

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York**



# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for companies, reading rooms, messes, or organizations of any form, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D.C., Office: Rooms 926, 927, Colorado Building, William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 643 Old South Building, E. P. Guild, Representative.

Inasmuch as there has been a vast amount of loose talk in the newspapers respecting the prospective visit of the Secretary of War and a party of members of both branches of Congress to the Philippine Islands, certain journals denouncing it as "the most colossal Government junketing excursion ever known, the cost of which would exceed \$50,000," Secretary Taft has made a statement to the New York Sun which places the matter in the proper light. "The facts in the case," says the Secretary, "are simply these. We are anxious to push Philippine legislation in Congress with the view of getting substantially free trade between the islands and this country. It was suggested to Governor Wright, who has the matter much at heart, that it would be a good thing to invite a delegation of Senators and Representatives to visit the islands. Governor Wright heartily approved this suggestion and acted upon it. He invited twenty Representatives and ten Senators to visit the Philippines this summer and the Representatives and Senators have accepted the invitation. They will sail on the steamer Manchuria, a regular trans-Pacific passenger carrier, this coming month of July. All that the Philippine Government pays is their actual transportation. It pays their railroad fare across the continent to San Francisco, but it does not pay their Pullman fares nor their meals on the way. Across the Pacific it pays their steamer fare, but it does not pay their expenses while at the islands. If the visiting legislators make use of a Government transport in going from place to place about the islands while they are there they will pay their regular \$1.50 per diem for their living expenses while on board. I suppose the trip will cost at least \$500 personally for every person who goes. It is said, and I believe it is true, that some fifteen of the legislators will take their wives or some members of their families with them. This, of course, will be at their own individual expense for transportation, as well as for everything else. The entire cost of the expedition to the Philippine Government will not exceed \$10,000." The party accompanying Secretary Taft to the Philippines will be thoroughly representative of American character and culture. It will include Hon. Elihu Root who, as Secretary of War, did invaluable work for the promotion of Philippine interests, and Senators Allison, Daniel, Dubois, Foster, Long, Newlands, Patterson, Stone and Warren, all of whom have given careful attention to legislation affecting the islands. The House members of the party are Speaker Cannon and Representatives Cockran, Cooper, Crumpacker, Curtis, De Armond, Foss, Gillett, Grosvenor, Hepburn, Hill, Howard, Jones, Longworth, McKinley, Payne, Scott, Shirley, Smith and Walson. Some of these gentlemen will be accompanied by their wives or other members of their families. Other members of the party are Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Boardman, Miss MacMillan, Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A.; Mr. Edwin Root, son of ex-Secretary Root; Major W. Austin Wadsworth and Mr. Rogers K. Wetmore, son of Senator Wetmore. It will be observed that in its make-up the party represents both of the great political parties and all sections of the country. That the information gained by these visitors during their sojourn in the islands will be useful in devising future legislation for the Philippines, admits of no doubt whatever.

The admirals are not so grateful as they perhaps should be to Commander Fiske, author of the naval prize essay, for the anxiety he shows to protect them against the dangers of battle. They think that when Mr. Fiske himself becomes an admiral—which happy day we hope may be speeded—he will change his opinion as to the position of the admiral in battle. In accord with that held, not only by American officers, but by Lord Beresford, among officers of foreign navies. The admirals, who are disposed to be somewhat opinionated

in this matter, prefer to be on the battle line, and cannot see the analogy between their position and that of the general officer commanding an army who depends, not on what he sees, but on information conveyed to him by wire, in a position he is not compelled to change each moment, according to the shifting phases of the battle. What Commander Fiske describes as "generalship" in the Army is simply the application by each commanding officer, according to his capacity, of the knowledge he has attained by experience and study. There is now just as much "admiralship" in the Navy as there is "generalship" in the Army. Undoubtedly experience in maneuvers by sea and land will tend to develop both, and the argument for these presented by Mr. Fiske is undoubtedly sound and well-timed. In an addenda to his essay Commander Fiske calls the attention of the fighting admirals to the fact that his prediction concerning the fate of a flagship on the fighting line in a modern battle "was fulfilled with extraordinary completeness at the naval battle of Port Arthur on Aug. 10, when the Japanese concentrated their attack on the Russian flagship and speedily disabled it, thereby at once demoralizing the entire Russian Fleet." Now that we have entered upon the work of educating the services, why not establish a school for admirals and generals? When the war in the East is over we might engage some of the Japanese as professors, Oyama and Togo, for example. But perhaps when we have made the most of the good boys who wear the Stars, we may find, as Napoleon did, that it is "the man who is wanted, and not men." Rhyming dictionaries do not make Shakespeares, nor the study of the art of war generals and admirals in the best sense. Pakenham, who did himself credit when led by Wellington, when introduced to an unusual experience was shamefully beaten by the American militia at New Orleans. But something can be done by way of instruction even in times of peace. As the London Army and Navy Gazette says: "Not every man can be a general, but every soldier should have the salt of that quality in him, and from the very hour when the subaltern joins the army should that object be kept in view. As Lord Kitchener has said of the army in India, before general officers can hold the right pre-eminence, they must make themselves thoroughly fit for the positions they occupy. To be regarded as leaders they must be competent to lead, and to be accepted as instructors their professional knowledge must be undoubted, which entails upon them the obligation of unceasing study, and of constant practical application. In this way alone can they prepare their troops for war."

The denial by the United States Government of the report that it had entered into an agreement with Germany to maintain the open door policy in Morocco without regard to the pretensions of France, is obviously made to prevent any misapprehension in London or Paris as to American purposes. There is ample reason to believe that the Government at Washington was invited to enter into such an agreement and it is intimated that the invitation was couched in terms that would cause surprise if they were published, but the reply was that the United States had no desire to enter the Mediterranean, that it had no interests there and that it was not seeking adventures anywhere. It might have been added that the responsibilities of the United States in the Mediterranean ceased when with its little Navy it discharged the duty of releasing Christian captives from African prisons, a duty which all the European nations had neglected. Morocco has all of a sudden become a subject of extraordinary interest in European politics. France more than a year ago announced that she would presently assume suzerainty over Morocco and that plan was assented to by Great Britain. Now, however, as the time for the execution of the plan approaches, Germany is openly opposing the arrangement on the ostensible ground that it will seriously injure her trade interests. She therefore proposes a German-American declaration for the open door evidently with the hope of defeating the French program. It is pointed out, however, both by France and Great Britain that the open door policy is already established in Morocco and will be maintained, and that consequently a German-American combination, if formed at all, would be for other purposes than the promotion of commerce. The advocates of this view support it by referring to the recent visit of the German Emperor to Morocco during which he publicly intimated that the French program would be earnestly opposed by his government and that its execution would lead to international complications. In view of all the circumstances, the attitude of aloofness assumed by the United States is the only safe and proper one. Our relations with Germany are friendly and should continue so, but our relations with Great Britain and France are sincerely cordial and it is of the first importance that nothing should be done to impair them in the slightest degree. Assuming, as we cheerfully do, that the mysterious German note inviting us to join in an agreement that could not have been other than distasteful to both England and Germany was entirely ingenuous, we are none the less persuaded that the negative response of our Government was an utterance of the highest wisdom.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippine Division, reports that considerable opium is smuggled into the Moro province of which he is governor, and declares that unless the traffic is placed under stringent control the most deplorable results will follow. He says that the Moros are as yet comparatively free from the vice of opium-smoking,

but that the evil is increasing and will surely degrade and destroy them if the proposal to license the habit is adopted. "While the revenue from the sale of opium would undoubtedly be great," says General Wood, "it is believed that the ultimate loss in the character and energy of the people would many times counterbalance it. It is believed that a license to smoke opium, sufficiently low to avoid fraud, should be issued those hopelessly addicted to the habit and that exceedingly severe penalties should attach those who furnish opium to youth or those who are non-smokers. Such a system will, if honestly followed out, gradually dispose of the smokers and eradicate the evil. The Japanese are accomplishing this in Formosa. It is a poor policy in developing a people to count on the income of legalized vice for a large portion of the revenue, as is done in most Eastern colonies." The legalized traffic in opium has been one of the most pernicious features of colonial enterprise in the Orient, and if the United States takes heed of the experience of other nations and of the warning given by General Wood there will be no repetition of the blunder in the American policy in the Philippines.

As illustrating the value of rational athletics in the training of efficient naval gunners, special interest attaches to a statement which appears in the March number of *The Badger*, the bright little monthly published on the U.S.S. Wisconsin, the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. "In looking at the work done with our battery," says our contemporary, "we find that Friel, one of our best baseball players, is the captain of the 6-inch gun which made the best record on the range, while McAndrews, our standby on the football team, was one of the pointers at the same gun, and at another gun Smith, the captain of the team, fired a string which tied him. Brin-golf, Christensen and Lane, who defend the ball on the gridiron, fired three strings of record shots each from the 13-inch guns, without a miss. With the 6-pounders, it took Ridge, our well-known pitcher, to fire the banner gun of the ship, while Lucid, whose value in the diamond we all know, takes the second place. There is an old saying: 'The proof of the pudding is in the eating,' so it seems that the proof of this pudding is pretty plainly served out, and the man who demonstrates his ability in the field of sport, and shows his enthusiasm and interest in athletics, will invariably be found not wanting in the other duties he is called upon to perform, and training and development in one line means an increased efficiency in the other."

The recent publication by the United States Government of certain diplomatic correspondence relating to the war in the Far East tending to show that Japan began hostilities before making a formal declaration of war, has been interpreted at various foreign capitals as indicating a change of American sentiment with regard to the belligerent nations, and in that way the proceeding has received a larger measure of attention than it deserves. The fact, as Mr. Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State, points out, is that the publication of the correspondence in question was simply in accordance with regular official routine and in no way prompted by a desire to benefit or injure either of the belligerent nations. It is the custom of the State Department to publish annually in the Red Book a considerable portion of the correspondence between the United States and other governments and proofs of the matter are given to the newspapers for such use as they desire to make of it. The current number of the Red Book contains a part of the correspondence regarding the Russo-Japanese war and some of the imaginative newspaper writers have magnified the publication into a sensation of international importance. The notion that it was meant in any way to reflect upon either belligerent is too absurd for serious consideration.

Sir William White, former Chief of Naval Construction of the British navy, the distinguished naval expert whose recent visit to the United States is pleasantly remembered by all who had the good fortune to meet him, has prepared three articles on submarine boats for the *London Times*, which present perhaps the most careful study of the development and history of vessels of that type that has yet been written. The growing interest of naval scientists in submarine craft will be further increased by Sir William's discussion of the subject, and his great ability as a naval architect and constructor will give special force and importance to his conclusions. We publish the first of his articles in this number of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* in full confidence that it will receive the careful attention of the officers of our own Service.

In view of the danger to be incurred by having too many men on the Isthmus, the Navy Department has decided to limit the marines there to about a hundred of the rank and file, the remainder to be taken to the new naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Up to the date of the last reports from Panama the health of the force there was first class in all respects, and no fear was entertained as to the safety of the marines there. The sick rate among the enlisted men on the Isthmus has been, so far, not very different from that existing in other and more salubrious localities.

The British War Office has declined permission for the band of the Irish Guards to visit cities of the United States in connection with their summer visit to Canada.



In a valuable work on "Transportation of Troops and Material," issued by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., the author, Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., makes the significant statement that if the United States found it necessary to send across the sea an army of one hundred thousand men, fully equipped for field service, with a proper proportion of Cavalry, Artillery, field transport, Engineers, Signal Corps, hospital equipment and siege guns and with supplies sufficient to last for a period of sixty days, it would require a fleet of more than one million tons or more than all the American tonnage on the Atlantic and the Pacific combined. These conditions, says Major Baker, restrict our war-making power on land beyond the sea to the following limits: Assuming that we first obtain control of the sea, we can make war in these cases: First, against those nations against which we can form alliances that will enable us to procure a landing on friendly territory within striking distance; second, against those nations that have weak colonies which may be overcome by the forces we can carry on a single expedition and increase more rapidly than can the enemy, and third, against those that are so weak that no force can be concentrated greater than that carried by the first expedition before it can be augmented. Since 1898 our problems of national defense have become vastly more difficult than they were before. Our frontiers have been extended to Porto Rico, the Isthmus, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, and with that extension the question of transport has developed into one of the most complex of all our military problems. An emergency requiring the United States to send a large army to territory beyond the sea would place the Government in a position of grave embarrassment, in which delay might be extremely perilous, yet there is nothing in sight to indicate that this weak spot in our military system is to be strengthened. Major Baker disclaims any desire to plead for Government aid in promoting the increase of the merchant marine, but he assumes that it is generally understood that such a policy would be of immense importance to the Army and Navy. We are bound to admit, however, that in his admirable discussion of our military limitations and needs in the matter of transport by sea he has presented an argument in favor of Governmental aid to the merchant service which appears to be entirely conclusive.

With the trial by court-martial of Major Frank de L. Carrington, U.S.A., which began in Manila on April 17, another stage has been reached in a case which is of vital importance to the officers and men of the United States Army. Major Carrington was convicted in the Court of First Instance in Manila in February last of embezzling some fifteen hundred dollars from the funds of the insular treasury and in punishment for his offence was sentenced to imprisonment for forty years, a penalty which, to a man of his age, is equivalent to a life sentence. He has appealed from the judgment and unless the case is otherwise disposed of it will ultimately be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. The military authorities have intervened, however, and Major Carrington is now on trial by a court-martial; not on charges of embezzlement from the insular government, but on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The outcome of the present trial will be awaited with keen interest, not only because of its relations to the promotions which are held up, but for the reason that a conviction might have an important bearing upon the future status of the accused under the law. In discussing the case of Major Carrington in our issue of Feb. 25 we ventured the opinion that his conviction by the civil court would not stand, for the reason that it worked a forfeiture of his constitutional rights by depriving him of his liberty without that "due process of law" which is guaranteed to him by the organic law of the republic. The Court of First Instance, before which Major Carrington was tried, consisted of one man who was both judge and jury and who set up a jurisdiction for which there is no warrant in American institutions. He should not have asserted jurisdiction in the case unless he was in position to insure to the accused all the rights, forms and safeguards inherent in his citizenship under the constitution. Finding itself unable to provide those guarantees, the court should have disclaimed jurisdiction and referred the case to the military authorities who were the only ones clearly vested with powers applicable to the offense alleged. That was the only safe and rational course. The whole civil administration of the Philippines is subject to the control of the War Department which can suspend or curtail its judicial processes at will.

In the present case a minor court, established by the War Department and dependent upon it, has asserted a jurisdiction which the War Department itself has never claimed to possess. And in doing that it has usurped a function which, by the very nature of the case, is vested in the military authority which alone is able to exercise it. To uphold the action of the Manila Court of First Instance in the case of Major Carrington would be to set up the principle that when that officer, in obedience to orders, went from the United States to another American territory he forfeited certain of his fundamental rights as an American citizen and became subject in matters of life and liberty to a jurisdiction which is nowhere recognized in our institutions. To establish that principle would be in effect to say to every American soldier, be he officer or enlisted man, that when he entered the Philippines in the performance of his duty he did so with no safeguard whatever against oppression, persecution or execution at the hands of corrupt or stupid judges serv-

ing as one-man courts of justice. We may repeat, we do not for a moment advocate the establishment of trial by jury in the Philippines under present conditions. Such a thing would be both foolish and dangerous. Nor are we concerned in the question of Major Carrington's guilt or innocence. Our whole contention is that the civil court, being without authority to give him a trial according to the forms prescribed by the constitution, had no right to exercise jurisdiction and should have transferred the case to the military authorities, trusting to a court-martial for a finding in accordance with right and justice. In choosing the opposite course and forcing a procedure which virtually destroys the right of trial by jury the court has declared a principle which is full of peril for every American soldier ordered to duty in the Philippines.

The rear admirals of the Navy who have been waiting for a readjustment of their pay under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Crosley case will shortly realize on their claims in the Treasury Department, if the allowance just made to Rear Admiral Crowninshield can be taken as an indication that all claims of this class are to be speedily settled. The auditor has just allowed this claim, which is the first to be settled under this decision. Another class of claims has also received attention during the last week and adjustments have been started for officers who have had service as aides to the rear admirals, two cases of this kind having been allowed. Others involving the right of a flag lieutenant to receive additional pay to be given an aide may be held up some little time, awaiting the final disposition of this question which has just been raised in the Treasury Department. It is not anticipated, however, by the attorneys, the Messrs. King, that there will be any necessity for further action before the courts, it being hoped that a satisfactory settlement can be secured before the Comptroller in case the claims of flag lieutenants are disallowed by the auditor. The first allowance made by the auditor to Lieutenant Boughter establishes the right to the additional pay given an aide to a major general, that is, two hundred dollars a year, regardless of the fact that some of these officers served as aides to rear admirals of the lower nine who receive the pay of a brigadier general. It is also noted that, in computing this additional pay, the claimants are to receive the benefit of longevity increases on the same. Lieutenant Boughter, therefore, receives an additional two hundred and sixty dollars a year while in the fourth five years of his service, and two hundred and eighty dollars additional when in service after twenty years. The auditor also decides that this pay is in all instances to be added to the Army rate and is not a separate allowance which can, under any circumstances, be added to the Navy rate of pay. This position, it is considered by the attorneys, cannot be questioned. An officer receiving Army pay is entitled to all the incidents attached to that rate, but is not entitled to receive part of his pay at Navy rates and part at Army rates.

Capt. James R. Selfridge, U.S.N., who is testing a submarine telephone at the Boston Navy Yard, gives his estimate of the invention in the following language published in the Boston Herald: "I think I may say almost in one word what my impressions of this wonderful invention are—that it is the most valuable aid to navigation which the world has ever seen." In the closing hours of the last Congress a bill was passed providing for a system of submarine signals along the Atlantic coast, from Delaware Breakwater to Portland, for the prevention of shipwrecks and for the transmission of information to naval vessels. The submarine telephone will be used for those purposes, and the invention seems likely to be enormously valuable in naval operations. With this contrivance at his disposal the commander of a warship can hear the approach of a torpedo, a torpedo-boat or a battleship under cover of night or fog. He can tell the direction from which it is coming, its speed, and form a fairly correct idea of its distance. The submarine telephone is so simple that it can be installed on almost any kind of boat, and it is claimed that with its use a fleet commander can send messages to all the vessels of his command and learn the location of every one of them with no more effort than is required to manipulate an ordinary telephone on land. "The principles underlying the submarine telephone," says the Boston Herald, "are quite different from those of wireless telegraphy. In the latter the telegraphic impulses are transmitted through the air or ether by electricity. In the submarine telephone sound waves travel through water unaided by any electrical force. Water, being denser than air, acts as a better sound conductor. It transmits sound four and a half times as fast as air, 1,100 feet a second being the rate in the atmosphere, while in water it is 4,712 feet, or almost a mile a second."

It is quite possible that the arrest, noted in these columns last week, of Pedro Roxas, jr., and several other wealthy ranch owners in Batangas Province, Island of Luzon, on charges of furnishing supplies to the ladrone, may lead to some interesting disclosures as to how the outlaws have been able to continue their resistance to American authority for so long a period. Roxas and one of his alleged confederates, Administrator Oliva, have given bail, the former in \$50,000, the latter in \$25,000, for their appearance for trial, and the amount of the bonds indicates that the arrests are regarded as highly important. Officers of the Army and of the Philippine Scouts who have taken the field against the ladrone have repeatedly declared that the inhabitants of the disaffected provinces, while pretending to be friendly and loyal to

the American Government, were secretly in league with the outlaws and supplying them with money, arms, food and information without which they would have been compelled to cease operations long ago. This is particularly the case in the Province of Cavite, where ladrone outrages have been boldest and most numerous and where a majority of the natives are believed to be giving aid and comfort to the ladrone organizations. The arrest of Roxas and Oliva in Batangas will enable the authorities to make a searching inquiry into the relations between the ladrone leaders and the natives accused of giving them assistance, and if the accused are convicted they should receive penalties severe enough to discourage others from similar acts of treachery.

Commenting on the recent promotion of six major generals to be lieutenant generals, the Army and Navy Gazette says: "The system of promotion by selection, however admirable in theory, lends itself to grave abuses in practice. It is often made the 'stalking-horse' of favoritism, and of those social influences which have inflicted such serious damage upon the British army. The only consideration which should ever weigh in the selection of officers for duties or appointments should be their absolute fitness to fill them, which must, of course, depend largely upon their experience, and therefore upon their seniority. It should be the first object of the authorities to inspire confidence, which they have certainly so far failed to do. It is impossible to question that some means must be provided for the better men to obtain accelerated advancement, independently of society influence on the one hand, or of the notice of influential general officers on the other. Why should not the inspector general of the forces keep a register of all officers, in which the fitness of officers would be indicated by marks. There would be a mark for each year's service, so as to secure the just claims of seniority, for passing the tests of the Staff College and other schools, for the standard attained in the promotion examination, for efficiency of units commanded, for special service, and for other qualifications. The register would form the basis for promotion and selection, and could always be appealed to. The power of selection pure and simple might remain for special cases, but a system of careful marking would probably make it rarely necessary to exercise it."

Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, late captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.V., publishes a long article in the California Medical Bulletin pleading for more liberal treatment for contract surgeons in the Army. He contends that contract surgeons should have definite rank, that they should be entitled to wear campaign badges and service medals and that they should have better pay and allowances. Doctor Phelan is of the opinion that the Government deals unfairly with contract surgeons and that the present arrangements are not such as to induce bright, capable young physicians to enter the Service. One grievance Doctor Phelan states as follows: "Worst of all in the case of the contract surgeon, his age, education, service and talent notwithstanding, he is the last in the military hierarchy, and, *horrible dictu!* he is outranked, if such term may be used in regard to one who has no rank, by even a mere ephemeral second lieutenant, who may any day turn him out of his quarters, body and baggage, if he chooses to occupy them himself." It is rather rough of course to be deprived of one's quarters by somebody who takes a fancy to them, but inasmuch as "the mere ephemeral second lieutenant" is himself subject to the same process of ouster at the hands of any other officer who ranks him, Dr. Phelan's complaint does not appear to be well-grounded.

Col. James W. Powell, U.S.A., detailed with the organized militia of Louisiana, in the course of a recent address on "Customs of the Service" before an assemblage of National Guard officers in New Orleans, urged the importance of the most punctilious observance of the regulations. He called attention to some fundamental rules, reminding his hearers, for example, that officers should always have their swords drawn when giving commands to armed men, but never in giving commands to unarmed men; that they should always uncover when passing a funeral, no matter whether it be that of a soldier or civilian, as well as when passing the colors, and that the salute of an enlisted man should be promptly returned in every case. Colonel Powell also advised officers to study carefully the rules governing guard duty, reminding them that an enlisted man in the guard should take no orders except from the officer of the guard, officer of the day and commanding officer. Speaking of the Congressional appropriation for the militia Colonel Powell expressed the belief that it should be substantially increased and remarked that efforts would be made to accomplish that object.

The Boston, which has been under repair at the Mare Island Navy Yard for some time past, has been ordered to Honolulu, where she will remain about a month before sailing for Portland, Ore. During the Lewis and Clark Exhibition at Portland the Boston will represent the Navy, and will be fitted to receive the throngs of visitors which are sure to apply for admission to the vessel.

Military charts, the size of a man's palm, from reduced photographs of ordnance maps, are shortly to be issued, fitted with powerful pocket lenses, to officers of the German army.



The fourth tri-ennial convention of the National Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, was held in the "Governor's Rooms," New York City Hall, on Wednesday, April 12, and a large majority of the State Commanderies were represented by delegates, together with a majority of general officers being present. A representative body of the veteran officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps attended this convention, which was a most important one, inasmuch as amendments were made to the national constitution of the Order, which admit those officers who took part in the China campaign as eligible for companionship, as well as all officers in active service in all future foreign campaigns, recognized by the United States Government as wars, who will be eligible for veteran companionship, thus guaranteeing for all time the perpetuity of this military order, and making a veteran class of members a permanent and continuous class in existence for all time; a condition not existing in any other military order in the country. The following general officers were elected for the coming three years: Commander general, Brevet Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U.S.A., New York; secretary general, James H. Morgan, 220 Broadway, New York; treasurer general, Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, U.S.V., Fidelity Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; registrar general, Rev. Henry N. Wayne, Armond, New York; judge advocate general, Hon. Frank M. Avery, New York; chaplain general, Capt. and Chap. C. Ellis Stevens, Philadelphia, Pa.; deputy secretary general, Major David Banks, jr., New York; deputy treasurer general, James T. Sands, St. Louis, Mo. The National Commandery were the guests of the New York Commandery, and were entertained at a lunch given at the Down-Town Club, New York, and with a banquet in the evening at Delmonico's, at which highly interesting speeches were made by Comdr. Gen. George C. Cabell, of the Virginia Commandery, Richmond, Va.; Baron Kaneko, Japanese special commissioner to the United States, and Gen. J. Louden Snowden, late Minister to Greece, of the Pennsylvania Commandery.

Denver despatches state that Sherman M. Bell, former Adjutant General of Colorado, has been invited to take command of the army of Venezuela by President Castro, and that he will probably accept, the report adding that if he does he will be vested with extraordinary powers. Such an arrangement would give Castro a military leader quite as strenuous as himself and one who could be depended upon for prompt and vigorous action in case of emergency. An officer of the Rough Riders, during the Spanish War and subsequently as Adjutant General of Colorado during the labor troubles in the mining regions of that State, General Bell proved himself an alert, fearless and resourceful leader who compelled the respect even of those who opposed his somewhat rigorous methods. His unflinching self-reliance and the seriousness with which he regards his military calling are clearly indicated in the following utterances attributed to him in a press despatch: "If I went to South America I would probably stay there the rest of my natural days and boss those greasers. If I went to Mexico I would probably stay there a while. If I took a good Federal appointment I would be right here all the time. But I may go to Venezuela after all. It's a fine country, and there are untold opportunities there for a hustler. I, personally, do not want to fight against Roosevelt, for I know what kind of a man I would be going up against. I am going to wait a while before I decide, but I may take it, after all."

Three of those present at the death of Abraham Lincoln, who are still living are his son, Robert T. Lincoln, his private secretary, John Hay, and Corporal Tanner, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, who was called to the house in which the President lay dying, to take down the deposition of witnesses, Tanner having some knowledge of stenography. Mr. Tanner has just published an interesting account of the death bed scene. In this article he has a mistaken reference to the family of Major Rathbone and Miss Harris, who were present with Mr. Lincoln in his box at Ford's Theater, when Booth shot him. The facts are that Governor and Senator Ira Harris, of New York, was married twice. By his first wife he had several children: William H. Harris, a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1861, and Ira Harris, who graduated from the Naval Academy a year earlier; also Clara Harris, Louisa Harris and, we believe, a third daughter. Of these Ira Harris is still living. The second wife of Senator Harris was Mrs. Rathbone, and Major Henry Reed Rathbone, A.A.G., U.S. Vols., major 5th U. S. Inf., and brevet lieutenant colonel, was her son by her first marriage. He married Clara Harris and died some years ago in Paris under melancholy circumstances. In a fit of insanity he killed his wife and soon afterwards died in an insane asylum. He and his wife were related simply through the second marriage of their respective parents.

"The good ship Dixie," writes a correspondent, "has now been at Monte Cristi for two months and more, and yet we are not ordered up north to some navy yard (Norfolk preferred), although extensive repairs are needed. We received orders north, but by some peradventure our orders were so doctored that we resumed our old station in the boiling waters of the Caribbean after seventeen months' sojourn. Recently all the mail for the Dixie has been lost, so up to April 1 we have received no mail since March 10, and some previous to that date has also miscarried. What redress has a naval officer when his mail is lost or mislaid? People in power and authority should give this matter serious thought. If we are going into the expansion business let us do it properly, and not leave a stone unturned that will in any way aid the advance guard of expansion, which is—absolutely and truly—the Navy. Neglect and indifference provoke a sense of ingratitude for our good work. There is still quiet all along the coasts of Santo Domingo, and there is no need of warships here, except to provide for the coffers of the local port merchants. I would suggest a temporary armistice in this pseudo-warlike condition, especially during the hot season."

Having secured the necessary permission of the German government, the State Department has awarded gold medals to three German sailors of the German gunboat Vorwaertz for rescuing two American sailors of the monitor Monadnock in Shanghai harbor last October. The Americans were returning from shore liberty and in order to reach their ship had to climb over several barges. The sailors were Thomas Nolan, chief water tender, and Jeremiah Quill, water tender. Nolan lost his footing and fell into the water; in attempting to rescue him, Quill also fell in. They were unnoticed by

their shipmates and would have been taken out to sea had it not been for the timely action of the three Germans, Albert Schuster, Herman Schutt and Paul Sinkwitz, who rescued them. Commander D. H. Mahan recommended that the conduct of the Germans be recognized. His recommendation, endorsed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station, was forwarded to the Navy Department, whence, with the Secretary's approval, it went to the State Department.

One of the first acts of the new Panama Canal Commission appears in the reorganization of the board of directors of the Panama Railroad Company whereby the members of the first-named body become members of the second. This arrangement was necessary partly because the United States Government is in complete control of all the stock of the railroad company and partly because it is important that the road shall be operated under a management capable of contributing most effectively to the work of canal construction. The progress of that work will necessarily bring an enormous traffic to the railroad in the form of material and supplies and with that contingency in view it is proposed to convert the line into a double track system and provide it with new equipment throughout. The new Canal Commission has taken hold of its work in a matter-of-fact business way which is positively refreshing. It is evidently proceeding on the understanding that what is expected and needed is a canal, not on paper, but on the Isthmus.

San Francisco despatches credit Sergt. John Cavin, 14th U.S. Cav., who arrived at that port from the Philippines on the transport Sherman, April 16, with a story which, if correct, affords an illustration of the curious dietary experiences of American soldiers serving in the Philippines. "I was with Major General Wood fighting the Moros in Mindanao," Sergeant Cavin is quoted as saying, "and while on scouting duty I was sent out to find a detachment of my troop which had got lost. The men had two days rations when they went into the mountains and the supply soon ran out. The jungles abound with monkeys and the men shot and ate the animals rather than starve. They became accustomed to the food and for nineteen days lived on monkey flesh alone. When found two of the troop were exhausted, as the monkey meat didn't agree with them."

Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., addressed a joint session of the New York legislature in Albany April 18 in behalf of the Jamestown, Va., Exposition, and in the course of his remarks paid a lofty tribute to Abraham Lincoln. He said that President Roosevelt was endeavoring to have the foreign powers send naval and military detachments. If this could be accomplished it would be the greatest peace exhibit the world has ever seen. "Had not the settlement at Jamestown been permanent," said General Lee, "the map of this country would be vastly different. There would have been no George Washington, no Thomas Jefferson, no Pilgrim Fathers. Hampton Roads is large enough to float the navies of the entire world; deep enough to bury the last traces of sectional feeling."

Military service is now becoming very popular with young men of the Jewish faith in England, the Army and Navy Gazette reports, and those who enter the Army are among the smartest and best conducted soldiers in the units to which they are posted for duty. This is attributed to the great popularity of volunteering among the better class Jews, the better pay and prospects of the soldiers, and the appointment of a Jewish chaplain. The Jews, it is pointed out, are a very influential race throughout the British Empire, and it is fitting that those in military authority should do their utmost to encourage the martial spirit among them. The present director of recruiting is said to be most sensible of what is expected of him in this respect.

The battleship Ohio, on her maiden cruise, arrived at Honolulu after a mail steamer trip of seven days, with all well on board and everything in fine condition. After a short stop at that "Paradise of the Pacific" the Ohio will proceed on her voyage to the Philippine archipelago, where she should arrive by May 15. No trouble has been experienced with the boilers of the Ohio, the smoke-producing qualities of the Maine's boilers not having been duplicated in the Ohio. From all accounts she has an unusually fine crew and there is little trouble anticipated from desertions, the enlisted personnel being above the average in many important particulars.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has about completed plans for the big stone drydock to be constructed at Guantanamo, Cuba. This dock will equal in dimensions the largest dock in this country, being of the same general dimensions as the Boston Navy Yard drydock now in contemplation. The Navy Department regards this dock at Guantanamo as of prime necessity on account of its being the only one in West Indian waters, and it is deemed necessary to have docking facilities of sufficient capacity to take in the largest type of vessels. Bids for the construction of this fine piece of work will soon be prepared and given to the public.

Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 25th Inf., secretary of the General Staff, will probably be appointed to fill the vacancy in the grade of major in the Military Secretary's Department which will occur upon the retirement of Lieut. Col. John Tweedale. Captain Alvord is the choice of Secretary Taft for the position and, it is understood, the President has practically promised him the appointment. Captain Alvord is senior to the other officers who are candidates for the position and his long service as regimental adjutant and in the field have made him particularly fitted for the duties of a military secretary.

Plans have just been completed at the Navy Department for the large dry dock to be built at Guantanamo, Cuba, at the American naval station there. It will be the largest dock in the West Indies. Since seeing the work already done at Guantanamo while on his cruise in the West Indies last winter, it is understood that Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has intimated that his opposition to the work might be withdrawn. It is hoped that the Senator will make good his intimation.

## SUBMARINES.

Sir William White, former Chief Naval Constructor of the British Navy, an expert of international reputation, who recently came to America to make a study of the condition, tendency and policy of the United States Navy, has written three papers on submarine boats for the London Times, which are of large practical interest to naval experts everywhere. The first of these articles follows:

The construction of submarines for the Royal navy was commenced in 1900. Five vessels were then ordered of Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Co., who had secured from the Holland Company of the United States the right of building vessels, similar to those which had been recently ordered for the American Navy. Mr. Holland had devoted himself to the construction of submarine vessels for more than twenty years; and this continuous effort, combined with great skill as a designer, had produced gradual improvement and eventual success. When the navy department invited competitive designs for submarines it was natural therefore that Mr. Holland should prove successful. The construction and experimental trials of his vessel occupied a considerable time, but the Naval Commission which conducted the test experiments finally pronounced in favor of the type. Before this result was reached a new company had been formed to develop the Holland patents; and it was this company which first approached the Admiralty and subsequently arranged with Messrs. Vickers to work their patents.

The Admiralty thus ensured success in preliminary orders for submarine vessels; because they acquired the accumulated experience of Mr. Holland himself, with a guarantee that further improvements made in the United States during the continuance of the agreement should be placed at their disposal through Messrs. Vickers; and the resources of that firm (whose predecessors at Barrow had built a number of submarines of the Nordenförl type) were also secured. In addition, it was decided by the Admiralty to detail an able naval officer of large experience in electrical and torpedo work to watch the construction and conduct the trial of vessels built by Messrs. Vickers, while the experience of the constructive and engineering departments at the Admiralty was made available. The strongest possible combination was thus arranged, of all classes whose co-operation tended to produce satisfactory results in the construction, equipment and trials of the new class of vessel.

These arrangements differed essentially from those which had been adopted in France and are still employed. The French system gives free scope to the ideas and abilities of rival designers in the *Génie Maritime*, some of whom have individually produced new designs before the trials of their original designs were completed. It may be thought that by thus bringing many competitors into the field superior results would be obtained; but this hardly appears to have been true; nothing like an approved type has been established as yet in France, most probably because there has not been persistence in experiment and gradual improvement with any class. As the course taken by the Admiralty was in accordance with my advice, it may be thought that I can hardly deal with the subject impartially. But that there are many advantages in the Admiralty method is unquestionable, and the wisdom of the course taken in 1900 has been confirmed by subsequent experience. Delays and difficulties similar to those which have occurred abroad have been avoided, and, in a comparatively short time, a considerable number of submarines have been built, and great and successive improvements have been effected; while as a group, British submarines undoubtedly compare favorably with any corresponding group of foreign submarines.

It is the fashion to criticize the Admiralty for long delay before beginning the construction of submarines. This criticism when analyzed will be found to be based upon misconception or incomplete consideration of the facts. No doubt French designers have shown remarkable ability in dealing with many naval problems, and they took the lead in this branch of construction largely because the conditions under which they work give greater freedom in making new departures. That lead, however, was due to special circumstances which may be noted in passing. The construction of submarines in France proceeded in a dilatory and half-hearted fashion for several years after the Gustave Zédé was ordered in 1888. Her trials extended over nearly eight years and led to many modifications in details and equipment. When competitive designs for submarines were invited for the Ministry of Marine in 1896, there was no urgency or eagerness in taking action thereupon; in fact, small progress was made until an impetus to more active exertion was given by the Fashoda incident.

The French people then had pressed upon their attention the relative weakness of their navy, and it was natural that consolation should be found in the distinct lead that they had undoubtedly obtained in submarines, as the result of numerous experiments. A type had been produced which was superior to all its predecessors, and could be multiplied rapidly at a moderate cost. Twenty or thirty submarines could be produced for the price of a battleship and in much less time. Under these circumstances the cult of the submarine naturally became popular in France, especially amongst the members of the *Jeune Ecole* who had condemned the continued building of armored "mastodons" and advocated swift commerce-destroying cruisers. The development of submarines, it was argued, made unnecessary the continued construction of costly battleships; and submarines needed only to be supplemented for sea work by swift cruisers. These extreme views, however, did not represent the matured opinion of experienced French naval officers and naval constructors, and they were not acted upon. Many submarines were ordered, but the construction of battleships and armored cruisers went on concurrently, and the wisdom of that policy is now almost universally recognized in France.

Writers in the popular press of this country, seeking for "some new thing" to illustrate the shortsightedness and extreme conservatism of British naval authorities, waxed eloquent in condemnation of the Admiralty for long delay in taking similar action. Underlying most of these criticisms was the assumption—which was itself a fallacy—that, if foreign navies adopted submarines, it followed that the Royal navy must possess an equal or greater force of such vessels; their numbers being governed by the numbers of foreign vessels of similar type. In other words, it was tacitly assumed that submarines must constitute the best and necessary reply to foreign submarines. It may be worth stating, although the fact should be obvious, and the statement involves no breach of official confidence, that everything done in France and the United States from 1895 onwards in connection with submarine construction was thoroughly well known and carefully considered by the Admiralty at the time. There



was no difficulty in undertaking here the design or construction of submarines had it been considered desirable to do so; and the work of building could have been done with greater rapidity; but it was decided to await developments elsewhere before making a start.

Experimental submarines had been built and tried in this country in recent years; the trials had been witnessed by officers of the Admiralty and full information was possessed. The largest, and on the whole the best, of the submarines constructed before the introduction of storage batteries and gas engines were those of the Nordenfelt type built at Barrow-in-Furness in 1886 from designs largely due to Captain Garrett's initiative. When it became possible to use electric propulsion for the submerged condition of these vessels, in combination with gas engines for their surface propulsion, advances could be made on the Nordenfelt type, which had been fitted with steam boilers and reciprocating engines, and consequently ran risks in diving which can be avoided under present conditions. It was no pleasure trip to go under water in a Nordenfelt vessel with boilers hermetically sealed, and propulsive power dependent upon heat stored in boilers and in special water tanks provided for the purpose. But, while improvements in propelling apparatus had considerable effect on the design of submarines, it still remained true that this country had not fallen so much behind France or the United States as was affirmed, in the construction and trial of submarines. These experimental vessels were built by private enterprise, but the results were freely placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, and the naval service benefited by the trials. It was with this knowledge before them that their Lordships took no action up to 1900; being of opinion that the time had not yet come when it was necessary or desirable to commence the construction of submarines. Nor was there in the navy itself at that date any marked or general desire for submarines; while in other navies, except the French, practically the same policy of waiting was adopted. In the United States a private company, not the Navy Department, pursued the investigation to a successful issue, and official action followed. Even the French did not embark upon a definite program of submarine construction until about six years ago, and the question is admittedly still in an experimental stage.

Many types were under consideration in France when the Admiralty made arrangements with Messrs. Vickers to build five vessels; but only a small number of submarines were ready for service in France at that time, and nearly all of these were avowedly restricted to coast and harbor defense. French official statements recently published show that up to 1897 the *Gymnote* and *Gustave Zede* stood alone; in 1897-98 two more submarines were ordered, followed in 1899-1900 by ten other vessels of the submarine and submersible types. At the end of 1900 not more than five or six of these had been made available for service. In the United States there were then only two complete submarines, and it is interesting to note that in the United States Navy at the present time there are altogether only eight submarines, although a number of vessels have been constructed there for other navies during the past year. When the Admiralty ordered five submarines of the Holland type, it was stated that the main purpose was to obtain experimental information first-hand in order to assess the true value of such vessels in naval warfare and to determine the best means of dealing with their attacks. The latter investigation obviously must have always the greatest importance for the British navy, since no recognized authority would suggest that the British navy should depend largely on defensive weapons, or consist chiefly of submarines, even if the greatest offensive power which has been claimed for the type were realized in practice. But when other navies laid down many submarines, with the declared intention of employing them for offense and defense, it was absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to ascertain the best means of foiling such attacks, and the only method available was the acquisition and experimental use of similar vessels by the Royal navy; that plan was adopted by the Admiralty as soon as the threat became serious. Action taken at an earlier date or on other lines would have involved much larger expenditure of time and money in arriving at a decision as to type. French experience, of course, could not be made available, and it was a fortunate circumstance that at the critical moment the Holland Company came forward, placing the British navy in a position to benefit by their experience and information, and so to start under favorable conditions on a path which has already conducted to a most satisfactory result in relative numbers and efficiency of submarine vessels under the British flag.

#### GERMAN TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

Gen. Albert von Pfister, of the German army, is the author of two volumes published by J. G. Cotta's Buchhandlung Nachfolger, Stuttgart and Berlin, entitled "Die Amerikanische Revolution, 1775-1783, Entwicklungsgeschichte der Grundlagen zum Freistaat wie zum Weltreich unter Hervorhebung des deutschen Anteils."

It is the scholarly work of a German soldier who has devoted his leisure to historical studies and has shown his capacity for such work as this by previous publications in the same line. He deals with his theme in the spirit of cordial sympathy with American ideas and a thorough appreciation of the relation our historical development bears to the growth of liberal ideas throughout the world. In the Anglo-Saxon race he recognizes a superior capacity for the understanding of political problems and their application to self-government, and in the development of American institutions the most marked illustration of this capacity. The little bodies of Englishmen who first settled this country were not isolated explorers, but political units which had from the first an orderly relation to each other in which was found the germ of a great empire. The War of the Revolution, while it did not deprive them of their inheritance of English laws, English customs and English traditions, served to establish their independence of foreign interference and thus made possible the enormous expansion on our soil of the Anglo-Saxon ideas of individual and corporate freedom which have been the marvel of the world. The distinctively national consciousness of the American people has been the controlling factor from the beginning, and the Revolution, of which this history treats, was essential to its development. The seed planted in good ground has brought forth its hundred and its thousand fold. The possession of limitless territory of boundless resources has made possible an expansion of which the world could have no conception and whose possibilities it hardly yet realizes.

In these volumes the author gives a brief review of the growth of a colonial people and their passage through the transition stage of the Revolution to national independence. It was a stage in the evolution of human affairs and has changed the political character and the political

relations of the entire world. Few historical events occupy so wide a stage as does the American Revolution; in few do so many striking figures appear; and in no other did the representatives of so many different nationalities bear a conspicuous part. Naturally General von Pfister dwells especially upon the contributions of his own countrymen to this period. In sympathy with them he has sought to identify himself, so far as possible, with the thoughts and feelings of the American people, and while he modestly declares that others may excel in the knowledge of his subject, he yields to none in his enthusiasm for his chosen theme, in his love for the American people and in his faith in their great destiny as a world power. Nowhere on the face of the globe, beyond the limits of their native land, as he tells us, do so many Germans dwell together as in the United States, and nowhere has German blood contributed so much to the creation of a great people. No German history can therefore be complete which does not give at least a glance at the part the German element has contributed to the growth of the ideas of human rights and personal freedom of which America is the expression. The home land has been powerfully influenced by the reflex action of the expansion of Teutonic ideas on our soil and we reciprocate the wish of the author that this work may tend to promote a more cordial understanding between the two great nationalities of Germany and America and that a growth of mutual respect and good fellowship may result from the consciousness of intimate interblending of their historical and personal relations. General von Pfister has certainly made clear by this history the propriety of the appearance of the statue of the great Frederick before our War College at Washington.

We are glad to learn that it is the purpose of the author of this volume to visit the United States, where he will receive a cordial welcome. Gen. Major z. D. Dr. Albert von Pfister was born May 6, 1839, in Münster, Württemberg, and was the son of a Protestant clergyman who desired to educate him for his own profession. Young Pfister preferred the life of a soldier, however, and after a term at the War School he was appointed an officer in 1859. He took a subsequent course in history at the University of Tübingen in 1862-3. He was an active participant in the War of 1866 against Prussia, returning to his historical studies at its close, publishing a war history of Württemberg and receiving an appointment as teacher of history in the Military Academy of Ludwigsburg. While on duty as a lieutenant colonel of the German army stationed in Strasburg in 1885, his attention was directed to the history of America, and this volume, which is only one of several historical studies, is the result. General von Pfister is expected to arrive in New York April 25 and on May 9 he will, as the representative of the King of Württemberg, deliver an oration at the Chicago auditorium on the occasion of the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Schiller.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Readers of Mary King Waddington's charming volume, "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," have another treat awaiting them in her more recent work, "Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," which comes from the Scribners (\$2.50 net). The present work consists of letters written by Madame Waddington from Italy to her mother and sister after her husband, M. William Henry Waddington, had resigned the Premiership of France in 1879, to seek rest and recreation in Southern Europe. The letters, besides the light they bring to bear upon the inner side of continental politics and society, present an alluring study of life and character in the Italian capital. Madame Waddington, during her sojourn in Italy, enjoyed exceptional opportunities for observation in the higher social and official circles, and these, combined with her keen powers of perception, her lively sense of humor and her rare cleverness as a writer, have enabled her to produce a book of gossip which, while absolutely blameless in spirit and expression, is so sprightly that the reader who craves the volume will not care to put it aside until he has finished the last page.

In his new work, entitled "The Outlaw" (Houghton, Mifflin and Company, \$1.50), Andy Adams, whose stories of cowboy life are almost photographic in accuracy of portrayal, tells a rattling tale of the great struggle of the cattlemen to find a market for the vast herds that had been accumulating in the widespread grazing lands of Texas during and after the Civil War. The account of the exciting drive of a big herd from Texas to Fort Buford, on a government beef contract, reads more like a novel than an account of daily work. There is more action and less minute description of detail, so that it is even more entertaining than "The Log of a Cowboy," while just as circumstantial and veracious in its picture of the drive. Anyone who loves men with the bark on will enjoy reading Mr. Adams' descriptions of the tricks of the trade, the loyalty of man to man, and the good fighting qualities which are pitted against treachery and sharp practices in this life on the plains.

"West Point Colors," by Anna B. Warner (Fleming Revell Company), an animated and wholesome story, which centers largely at the United States Military Academy, was written, the publishers announce, "on the repeated request of the cadets." Be that as it may, it is plain that the author knows the West Point life, the West Point atmosphere, customs, grind and routine, and has employed them with tact and perception in developing her dainty romance. If the cadets requested the author to write that book they are not to blame, nor she for complying.

In a dainty volume entitled "Fanciful Tales from Legends of the Adirondack Indians," published by the Neale Publishing Company, New York, Miss Kate Brewer has given a romantic interpretation of the primitive spirit and sentiment of the aborigines of the great North woods. The four stories contained in the volume abound in exquisite symbolism and legendary charm, and all are told with a simplicity and grace which show that the author has studied deeply the life and character of the strange people to whom they relate. Miss Brewer, it is interesting to note, is a daughter of the late John W. Brewer, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and a granddaughter of Madison Mills, at one time medical director of the Army. One of her brothers, the late Madison Mills Brewer, was an assistant surgeon in the Army; another, Richard H. Brewer, was an officer of volunteers. She is also a niece of Brig. Gen. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, U.S.A.

"A Rebel's Recollections," by George Cary Eggleston, first published in 1874, has been issued in a new edition, the fourth, which is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with an additional chapter on the old regime in the Old Dominion.

It seems to be the fashion for modern historians to explode long cherished traditions, and it is a comfort to learn in Comdr. Albert Gleaves's "Life of James Lawrence" that we may still believe in that gallant sailor's

dying words, "Don't give up the ship!" The author shows that this adoration could not have been concocted in the sanctum of a Boston newspaper, as has been claimed. Commander Gleaves sets us right in regard to several other disputed points. Such is the statement that the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon was watched from the Boston house-tops. The battle was actually fought thirty miles outside of Boston light.

The historical section of the Austrian General Staff, Danzer's Armee Zeitung says, has entered upon the publication of a very important work which is likely to fill many volumes, the subject being the "Wars in the Time of the Emperor Francis." The first volume is introductory, and the second deals with the campaign of 1792, with which began the war against the French Revolution lasting until 1797. The introductory volume, which has more than 500 pages, is devoted to the political conditions before the outbreak of war, Germany and its situation at the beginning of hostilities, the Hapsburg or Austrian Monarchy in the period of the revolutionary war, and the armament, organization and tactics of the armies.

#### ACCIDENT TO THE SYLPH.

Genuine indignation has been aroused both within and without Navy circles by the action of the captain of a fruit steamer on her way to Norfolk last week in refusing aid to the President's yacht Sylph, which was at the mercy of the rough sea near Norfolk, and signaled to the fruit steamer for assistance. We print extracts from the report of Lieut. Frank T. Evans, commanding the Sylph, that the facts may be known, and we do not doubt that the Navy Department will press the case and see to it that the captain of the steamer receives the punishment which the law allows. It can at least secure the forfeiture of his license. After saying that the Sylph was steaming full speed ahead at about 4:20, the starboard "A" main boiler blew out two manifolds, disabling the motive power of the ship, Lieutenant Evans continues:

"The Sylph had passed Diamond Shoal Light vessel at 2:40 p.m., and was heading north (mag) to a point where Bodies Island Lighthouse would bear abeam, and she was going full speed ahead under forced draft when the four to eight watch of the engineer's force went on duty. Soon after four o'clock one of the force came on deck, and I heard him say to the chief machinist's mate, Frank Weber, that they had lost their water below; Weber soon after went below. Soon after this I went to wash my hands, and while going from my lavatory to the mess room I stopped in the engine room door and asked H. M. Gaddin, fireman, first class, what was the trouble below and what caused a peculiar burning smell; he said that the condenser was red hot. I felt inclined to go below and order the fire, either banked or hauled, but decided not to do so as I did not wish to interfere with the chief machinist's mate whom I saw below trying to get water for the boilers, and I went forward into the mess room. The Sylph's boilers quite often have lost their water, but never before with any seriously bad effect. I went into the mess room and had hardly seated myself when I heard two quick reports. As I stepped on deck I ordered international signal H C to be hoisted, and ordered the men about the decks to form a bucket line. There was a slight fire below, but it was quickly extinguished. Two men were burned, one Thomas Murphy, machinist's mate, first class, seriously about the arms and also internally; the other John Dalton, seaman, who was assisting in the firing on account of a temporary shortage in the force, slightly on the hands, face and buttocks. These men received prompt first aid treatment and will receive further attention on way to Norfolk. 'B' boiler lost its water when 'A' boiler burst, and it was badly burned before the fire could be smothered. Seeing he could not get into Chesapeake Bay, Lieutenant Evans came to within forty fathoms of the port chain in eighteen fathoms of water and hoisted the international distant signal for assistance. Of the failure of the fruit steamer captain to give assistance Lieutenant Evans, in another report, says:

"Shortly after dark on the night of the 12th a steamer which I have since been informed is the Oteri of the United Fruit Company, of Baltimore, passed the ship. I made distress signals to her, and she headed in, passing within fifty yards of the Sylph. I asked him for assistance, telling him that I was disabled, he refused to assist me, did not even slow down, and passed out of sight. I beg that the Department take further action in this matter, and if it prove that I have been rightly informed, that the Department will take such action in the case as it may deem expedient. I was entirely helpless and the Oteri knew it. During the night of the 12th I made signals to several other vessels, but they either did not see them or did not know what they meant."

On the morning of the 13th the Morgan Liner El Cid hove in sight, and as soon as she noticed the signals from the Sylph came to her assistance. Lieutenant Evans says: "I beg to invite the particular attention of the Department to this action of the captain of the El Cid. He was bound to New Orleans, but did not hesitate to break his voyage in order to help us. I am firmly convinced that had the El Cid not taken us into port the Sylph and all her people would have been lost." The Department's attention is also called to assistance rendered by Captain Hansen of the fishing smack Alice. M. Parsons, who sent a boat with offers of assistance and later came on board, was most kind in his offers. No action has yet been taken.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* discusses the very various types of French submarines and submersibles. There are ten types of the former, ranging from the thirty tons of the *Gymnote* to the 430 tons of the *Emeraude*, while the submersibles belong to five types, beginning with the *Narval*, 117 tons, and at present ending with the *Omega*, 300 tons. There is great want of homogeneity in the submarines. The *Moniteur* thinks that hasty generalizations may have been drawn from the recent comparative trials of the "Z" and the *Aigrette*, but it is known that in order to make the "Z" a submarine reputed to be autonomous, the displacement has been increased to 213 tons, which has made the cost 900,000 francs, though she is proved to be not superior to the *Aigrette* of 177 tons, which costs only 750,000 francs. The "Z" did not prove superior in rapidity of plunge, speed, or power developed. M. P. Le Roll, writing in *Le Yacht*, waxes somewhat enthusiastic over the performances of a new submarine, or rather submersible, which has lately been completed at Toulon, and which seems likely to be accepted in France as the type most suitable for adoption at present. The new vessel is 117 feet 7 inches in length, has a beam of 12 feet 9 inches, and a displacement of 172 tons, with a horse power of 200, giving her a speed of 10.5 knots. "The recent trials of this vessel," writes M. Le Roll, "show in unmistakable fashion the superiority of the *Aigrette* type, which, with certain modifications and improvements, will be without doubt the submarine of the future for offensive purposes."



The second part of Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman's interesting tale of Moro reconstruction, "The Rise of a Sultan," appears in the Overland Monthly for April. In this same number appears an article on "The Canteen," by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Baden Jenner, who says that "among the many mistakes made by the powers that be, the abolishment of the regimental canteen is certainly one of the greatest. It will be clearly seen by every unprejudiced mind, that the rehabilitation of the regimental canteen is much to be desired. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding all this, however, there are those who are clamorously opposed to its re-establishment; but, inasmuch as the great majority, if not indeed the whole of these people are avowed Prohibitionists, the value of the opinions is very much lessened, and the sound of their clamor is greatly diminished. Voluntarily total abstinence may be highly commendable; but to free men, living in this free and enlightened country, and in this enlightened age, it is simply intolerable that laws should be enacted whereby people are prohibited from eating and drinking such things as they please; in other words, forbidding the use of such things as are lawful and right, according to all general laws, both human and divine. It is not the use, but the abuse of such things which is condemned, and it is against such only that laws should be enacted."

Secretary Morton has awarded bids for the transportation of sailors and marines from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast for the coming fiscal year. Between New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk and Chicago to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; between Chicago and Omaha, to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; between Omaha and San Francisco to the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads. According to the contracts the trans-continental trips are to be made between Norfolk and San Francisco in five days, three hours and thirty-five minutes at a total per capita cost of \$42, of which \$24.29 is railroad fare and \$17.71 is for sleeper, meals, etc. The cost from and to New York is \$4.50 higher per man and from and to Philadelphia \$4 higher for from one to nine men, and \$2.72 higher for ten or in the case of ten or more men. These bids always attract a number of bidders every year and the contracts are awarded only after the most careful consideration.

A large floating target, for the use of land batteries in New York harbor, has been launched at the navy yard, New York. It is twelve feet square and will require a large amount of ballast to keep it in position. It is built throughout of steel and of the same thickness as that used in a battle ship below the water line. The target, which is the first of its type built in this country, is intended to combine both a target for practice and an experiment to determine the effect of shots from shore batteries on that portion of battleships below the water line and unprotected by plate armor. It is intended to give the new target the same draught as a modern battleship—twenty-two feet—and there will be twelve feet above water. On top of this will be placed the target for practice. The target has been constructed with watertight compartments and double bottoms, and will be fitted with pumps, so that it will be as nearly as possible like the hull of a battleship.

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, of the General Staff, has been detailed as adjutant general of the Northern Division with headquarters at St. Louis. Under the new rule which places in the hands of the general staff officer at division headquarters the duties of an adjutant general, Captain Michie's duties will be most arduous. Other changes in the assignment and duties of officers of the General Staff of the Army were decided upon by General Chaffee before his departure from Washington. When the course at the Army War College is ended on May 31, Majors Mann and Galliard, the two General Staff officers taking the course, will be assigned to duty as members of the Third Division of the General Staff, with stations in Washington. The remaining officers taking the War College course will, on that date, be ordered to their proper stations.

The War Department has received the report of the Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Frank Thorp, Art. Corps, was president, appointed to investigate the facts connected with the wounding of 2d Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, 4th Battery, at the target practice last October at Gretna Green, Pa., of that battery. This court was appointed at the request of Capt. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Battery, for the distinct purpose of ascertaining whether or not that officer was in any manner to blame for the accident. The Court of Inquiry has completely vindicated Captain Foote from all blame; has stated that he took every required precaution in accordance with the regulation and has recommended that no further proceedings be had. The report of the court has yet to be approved by the Secretary of War, but, in view of its complete exoneration of Captain Foote, there is little doubt but that it will receive the approval of the Secretary.

When Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff, is placed on the retired list of the Army on his own application on June 15, next, Brig. Gen. George M. Randall will be promoted to the grade of major general and Col. Arthur L. Wagner, military secretary, and General Staff, will be made a brigadier general for active service. Colonel Wagner has been quite ill at his home for the past two weeks, but, we are most happy to say, is now on the road to recovery. Colonel Wagner is held in high esteem by the President and the Secretary of War and, because of his unquestionable military ability, and his personal popularity, his promotion to general rank will meet with general approval from the Army. As soon as promoted Colonel Wagner will be made president of the War College, to relieve Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who is under orders for the Philippines.

Governor Warfield, of Maryland, wants the remains of Paul Jones buried in Annapolis. The Governor says: "Paul Jones was the father of the American Navy. When the body of this great naval officer is brought to the United States it should be interred at Annapolis, in the nursery of the Navy. He belonged to the Navy, to the United States, and he cannot be claimed by any one State. He was a resident of Virginia for a time, it is true, but his fame belongs to the whole country. Therefore, I do not think anything more appropriate could happen than to place his remains here, where his name and his fame and his great service to the American Navy would be a perpetual reminder and incentive to

the young officers who are educated at the Naval Academy for the sea service of the country."

The Secretary of the Navy has sent commendatory letters to Ordinary Seaman W. C. Meyers, Seaman John H. Smith and D. H. Callaway, Boatswain's Mate, second class, for their gallant conduct in rescuing from drowning T. C. Spilleth, Ordinary Seaman, attached to the U.S.S. Amphitrite, who fell overboard from the steam launch of that ship on April 8 last at Guantanamo. Meyers immediately jumped overboard to rescue Spilleth, but as the latter grabbed him around the neck the two were in danger of drowning when Smith and Callaway went to their rescue and saved them. The letters have been sent through the commandant of the Naval Station, Guantanamo.

Four of the graduates from the Army Medical School are now taking their final examinations in Washington for commissions as assistant surgeons in the Army. Three of them are contract surgeons and, it is interesting to observe that these three men stood at the head of the graduating class at the Medical School. The four candidates for commissions are Earl Harvey Bruns, William Adolphus Duncan, who stood number one at the Medical School and took the Hoff medal; Herbert Charles Gibner and Clarence Leroy Cole, who came from the Kansas militia. It is believed that all of these young men will qualify for commissions as their work at the Medical School was of the highest order.

The new memorial hall erected at Washington, D.C., by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was dedicated April 17, the Marine Band furnishing the music. Though not complete, the building is sufficiently advanced to permit of its use by the society for its annual meeting. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, president-general of the society; Senator Dooliver and Ambassador Jusserand. Gen. George M. Sternberg and John M. Wilson, U.S.A., were members of the supervising committee having charge of the work of construction.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, in reviewing the proceedings in the case of an enlisted man found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, of disobedience of orders, and of disrespect toward his C.O., says: "The sentence does not show a just relationship to the findings. If a drunken condition exists, of such nature that the mind is at the time crazed, and may not form a wilful intent to disobey, or to show disrespect, it is proper to remove the charge to the 62d Article of War. If the drunken condition does not so debase the mind it but aggravates the offenses committed in such state."

The rules for the "joint exercises" of the Army and Navy have been prepared by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, president of the War College, and Capt. C. S. Sperry, president of the Naval War College, and sent to the various commanding officers of the Army and Navy forces that have been selected to participate in these exercises. We have already published the complete list of the troops designated for these exercises and the fact that the Coast Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Dickins, will constitute the attacking naval force. The plans adopted are given on page 920.

The building at Fort Hancock, N.J., given by the late Mrs. Clara Sayles Gladding to the enlisted men for the Young Men's Christian Association, which was opened two years ago, was dedicated on April 20. Miss Helen M. Gould presided over the meeting. Through the courtesy of General Grant three steamers of the harbor surveyor's fleet had been provided for the transportation of 300 guests. A New York caterer served a luncheon provided by Miss Gould. When Miss Gould left for New York rousing cheers were given by the soldiers who were at the landing.

An examination will be held at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1905, for the selection of one instructor in French and one instructor in Spanish at the Naval Academy. The salary is \$1,500 a year. The age limits are established at twenty-five and thirty-five years. These limits may be waived in the cases of candidates possessing exceptional qualifications. Persons desiring to take the examination should communicate with the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, who will furnish blank forms for application.

It is reported from Norfolk, Va., that in a raid made on April 18 in that city, between \$3,000 and \$5,000 worth of alleged government material was seized by Secret Service Officer Cutchin, City Detective Land and a detail of U.S. marines from the navy yard. This consisted of various articles of clothing, and was taken from eight pawnshops and second-hand clothing dealers in Portsmouth. All of it was identified by the marines as Government property. In it are 300 service overcoats, underclothing, etc.

The Navy Department has ordered the cruiser Minneapolis to New London on May 6 to participate in a local celebration commemorative of an historical event in that place. After this visit the Minneapolis will proceed to a navy yard to be repaired and got in readiness for Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, who, with the collier Brutus, will go to Spain, sailing July 1, to witness the eclipse this summer. This is exclusively a scientific expedition and the two vessels are entirely sufficient for this purpose.

Prior to his departure this week on his long tour of inspection, Lieutenant General Chaffee designated a special committee of the General Staff, consisting of Major Mallory, Major Galliard and Captains March, McRae and Muir, to consider and report upon the important subject of a proper intrenching tool for the Army. The fact that the only tools now used in the Army for intrenching work are the spade and the mattock, is considered disgraceful. The special committee appointed to report

upon the question of the sword and saber for officers has not yet made its report.

The five-pound olive-drab blanket has been adopted officially for the Army to take the place of the blue blanket which has been in use for so many years. The new blanket will probably not be issued for several months or until the supply of blue blankets now on hand is exhausted. The Chief of Staff and the Quartermaster General have also approved an olive-drab kersey cloth to take the place of the olive-drab covert cloth for overcoats and winter breeches. The kersey cloth is said to be more pliable and stronger than the covert cloth.

Information has reached the Navy Department that one hundred and ten principals, eighty-seven first alternates, seventy-three second alternates and forty-two third alternates will take the examination for appointment to the Naval Academy beginning April 18. The numbers taking the examination in June are one hundred and twenty principals, fifty-two first alternates, twenty-one second alternates and twenty third alternates.

A cable from Manila states that Comdr. John B. Briggs, U.S.N., has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him by the naval court-martial. Commander Briggs was charged with running the U.S.S. Baltimore ashore in the Malacca Straits, with failure to report the accident to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, and with misrepresentations in regard to the amount of damage done.

According to the Jornal do Commercio of Brazil, Peru is making great military preparations against Brazil or Chili. The government, it is asserted, has bought thirty thousand rifles in Austria, eighty thousand in Germany and three armored cruisers in Italy. It is also said that the Peruvian government is about to adopt compulsory military service. The Peruvian government denies these statements.

An interesting fact taken in connection with the great technical skill shown by the squadron under command of Admiral Togo, is that the crews of the Japanese fleet are exclusively native, not a foreigner being found in any capacity on any of the Japanese ships. At one time there were several Scottish engineers in the fleet, but these have long since been paid off and their places have been taken by native Japanese.

In the Canal Zone Court at Cristobal, Judge Gudger, of the Ancon District, has inflicted a fine of \$100 on a canal official, who was formerly an officer of the United States Army, for severely wounding the driver of an omnibus. In passing sentence Judge Gudger remarked that it was his intention to punish unseemly conduct on the part of United States officials more severely than that of ordinary persons.

In referring to the torpedoboat destroyer Goldsborough in a recent issue of the JOURNAL it was stated that she was built by Moran Brothers, of Seattle. This is, of course, incorrect, as the Goldsborough was partly built by the Wolf & Zwicker Iron Works of Portland, Ore., and was completed at the Bremerton Navy Yard. Moran Brothers had nothing to do with the building of this vessel.

The final indoor exhibition drill of the season will be given in the riding hall at Fort Myer, Va., on April 28. An elaborate program will be arranged in which the picked riders of the 7th Cavalry and Field Artillery will participate. An entrance fee of fifty cents will be charged, for the Athletic Fund. All seats are numbered and reserved and may be obtained from the adjutant, Fort Myer, Va.

The torpedoboat destroyer Kiji, two hundred tons, was launched at Kure, Japan, April 19. From St. Petersburg comes the report that the American submarine boats have proved so satisfactory that the Admiralty has just signed a large order for additional vessels, which will be built at Libau under the supervision of the inventor. Some of the first boats received are already at Vladivostok.

The civil service board of the Engineering Department of the Army has decided that an official must not be placed in a position where he is required to give orders to his wife or where she can give orders to him. This looks like a clear case of discrimination in favor of the Army.—Washington Post.

Chaplain J. B. Frazier, U.S.N., will be detached from the Pensacola Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., May 16, and will proceed to the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Chaplain B. R. Patrick will perform duty at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., and additional duty on the Pensacola.

John W. Holmes, the master commanding the collier Abarenda, when that vessel grounded off the Florida coast several weeks ago, has been held responsible for the accident by the court and his contract with the Government will accordingly be canceled. The Abarenda is in the navy yard, Pensacola.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will leave Washington in a short time for Norfolk to make an inspection of the ordnance property at the navy yard, Norfolk. He will also go over to Newport News to take a look at the work in progress there.

Applications continue to pour into the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts from persons desirous of taking the examination for Assistant Paymaster, which will be held on June 12 next. In all cases letters of recommendation are required.

The new French battleship Liberte, launched at Saint Nazaire on April 15, is of 14,867 tons displacement. Besides her main armament of four 12-inch guns, she was intended to carry eighteen guns of 6.5 in. caliber, but ten 7.8 guns have been substituted for the latter.



## THE ARMY MUTUAL AID.

At a meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Society held at the War Department on April 18 the proposed new constitution for the association, about which there has been so much talk, was defeated by an overwhelming vote of 322 to 213. The amendment on Section 3, Article 5, of the constitution was also defeated by a vote of 338 to 284. This proposed amendment, so conclusively defeated, read as follows:

"Repeal the first sentence of Section 2, Article V, of the Constitution, which now reads:  
 "Each member shall be assessed in accordance with a graduated scale of ratios for ages, the nearest birthday at the time of re-classification, or admission if admitted after the adoption of this Constitution, being ever thereafter taken as the age of a member for purposes of assessment" and substitute the following sentence in lieu thereof, viz: "Each member shall be assessed in accordance with a graduated scale of ratios for ages, the nearest birthday at the time of admission into the Association, being ever thereafter taken as the age of such member for purposes of assessment. To take effect, April 1, 1906."

All the officers of the association were re-elected.

## CONDITIONS AT FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

As we stated last week, a board of officers was appointed at Fort Ethan Allen to investigate the newspaper stories of troubles of Troops B and I, 15th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The detail for the board was Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav.; Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps; Capt. Francis J. Koester, 15th Cav.

As to Troop B, commanded by Lieutenant Bowman, the testimony shows that as the Troop commander was passing the squad room, April 8, some one shouted from an open window, "Hello, Sergeant!" To discover the offender sixteen men were confined in barracks for half an hour, or until the offender revealed himself. He was drunk and intended no disrespect. He was tried by summary court for drunkenness, fined \$5 and released after being in confinement two days.

In his testimony Lieutenant Bowman stated that during the previous week five men had been placed in the guard house and one non-commissioned officer placed in arrest. One man only had been absent at reveille and on Saturday, April 8, after pay day four men were absent from check roll, but all but the one referred to returned about one hour after taps. Two of the five men were confined by the officer of the guard; two were confined by Lieutenant Bowman for being drunk in quarters and one for being drunk in quarters and breaking arrest. The non-commissioned officer was placed under arrest in quarters for being drunk in Winoski, Vt., and making insulting remarks to a sergeant. No discontent or dissatisfaction has been shown by any of the men, except the one confined for drunkenness and breach of arrest, and he was the only one who had complained of being overworked, giving this as an excuse for his drunkenness. None of the men had made insulting remarks or shown disrespect. The morning report for April showed one man absent April 9, and he was dropped for desertion, but returned the next day. There were no absentees in March, except two men on the 16th, who returned the same day. The morning report for 1905 shows an uncommonly good condition as to absenteeism. The man complaining of overwork was a soldier of ten or twelve years' service who had been an excellent non-commissioned officer, but was reduced for drunkenness. He had a grievance, disliked recruits, who were numerous in the troop, and he was a disturbing element.

Second Lieut. William S. Barriger, Sergt. James B. Tevis, Corpl. William E. Garland, Sergt. John Griffin and Pvt. Joseph J. Kinney testified to the same effect as Lieutenant Bowman. In their report signed by Major John C. Gresham as president, the board says:

"The board is of the opinion that Troop B, 15th Cavalry, is not, and has not been, in mutiny, and there is absolutely no foundation for such a report. The scandalous publications that twenty-five men were absent, and that a detail had to be sent to search for them is equally false, also the report that twenty-five men were confined in the guard house. No insulting remarks to, or about, or in the hearing of Lieutenant Bowman were ever made, no trouble had been brewing in the troop, nor have the men been overworked. Conditions as to absenteeism were not only good on last pay day, but have been good from Jan. 1, 1905, up to the present time. The general discipline of the troop, in the opinion of the board, is very good. The newspaper reports as regards this troop are libelous and are good grounds for a suit against the managers of these papers for libel. The newspaper clippings from various Burlington, Vt., New York city and Boston papers are hereto attached. In the above investigation neither Lieutenant Bowman nor a troop officer was present when an enlisted man testified."

First Lieut. Ben Lear, 15th U.S. Cav., said that there had been some complaint in Troop I of the fare, due to the fact that the troop was in debt and had to live on the Government ration. In this troop there had been thirty odd trials by summary court from March 1 to April 11, the verdict in each case being "guilty." Eight men were tried on April 3 for fastening a crease in their new campaign hats in violation of troop orders, and six were found guilty. This created some dissatisfaction. There had been one desertion in this troop since Jan. 1, 1905, and six men absent without leave, two of whom are supposed to have deserted. All punishments for petty delinquencies were administered by the troop commander and were in the nature of general policing.

Sergt. A. H. Barcher testified that he thought Lieutenant Lear too severe in trying men for petty offenses and especially in the matter of creased hats. No order has been issued on the subject; the first sergeant had simply showed the men how to wear the hat when at mess in the dining room. Two men who were not present were put under arrest, but were acquitted on trial, and one, Private Charlier, was released without trial. In the case of Troop I the finding of the board is as follows:

"The board finds that though thirty odd men have been tried in Troop I, 15th Cavalry, in the last month, still their trials were just and necessary, excepting two cases. These cases would not have been tried had the men come to Lieutenant Lear and explained the matter to him. Lieutenant Lear had a right to suppose that all men understood his orders and in releasing Private Charlier he showed his readiness to be just. The board also finds that there has been only one desertion, though six men in all are absent, two of whom may have deserted. Discipline

seems to have been maintained and there is no just cause for any complaint."

Colonel Wallace, 15th Cav., commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has addressed the following letter to the editors of the Burlington Free Press:

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 17, 1905.  
 The Burlington Daily Free Press Association.  
 Gentlemen: The Board of Officers appointed to investigate the serious charges made against the discipline of this Command generally, and against two Troops in particular, has completed its work, which was conscientiously and very thoroughly done. Their report is too voluminous to enter here, but I assure you that the scandalous charges were made without the slightest regard to truth. The military discipline of this command is undoubtedly excellent, and the two troops that were so ruthlessly attacked, are not, behind the others in efficiency.

The blow struck at this garrison was hard and far reaching. What was the cause of it? At first we attributed it to your reporter for this post, but it was so evidently against his interest to do such a thing that I have discarded that idea; next we look to the managers of the paper. Perhaps the people of Burlington are responsible? With you for an educator, they have been brought to believe that this community is thoroughly bad. A year ago you made infamous charges even worse than those you bring now, but they were proven to be false, as they have been this time, but Burlington believes in you. Many who read the outrageous charges never see the refutation. By the way, no retraction has been made, and the general consensus is that they have got a great white elephant planted right here close to the city. Now the elephant is not as big as you have painted him.

This garrison has grown until it is one of the largest in the country; altogether the largest garrison east of the Mississippi River. There are fourteen organizations; twelve troops of Cavalry, and two batteries of Artillery, more than a thousand men, nearly all of them young Americans. As fine a looking lot of youngsters, take them altogether, as one can find anywhere on the face of the earth, exceeding by far, the assembled soldiery of any other land in intelligence. Most of them are good men, far above the average, because the qualifications required are high. Every recruit must read, write and cipher. He must show a good character. He must be native born or a naturalized citizen. Quite a number of the men belong to the best families in the land.

Altogether, the most adventuresome young soldiers go to the Cavalry or to the Field Artillery; they love their horses, and are full of dash and spirit, but they are not bad. When the paymaster comes once a month, out of the thousand, perhaps two or three hundred go to the city on pass, and perhaps twenty-five of the three hundred drink more whiskey or beer than is good for them; overstay their passes and get into trouble. The people of Burlington see these disorderly fellows and conclude that the entire command has broken loose and is raising the mischief in their streets, consequently they hate the entire garrison, when the fact is that nineteen-twentieths of the men have been entirely innocent of any wrongdoing.

After a careful consideration of the situation, I am of the opinion that from the time that the first troops came to this post, until the present time, your paper, the Burlington Free Press, has been the instructor of the people concerning anything that pertains to the post and its garrison. Not many come out here, but all read what you publish in the columns of your paper. Look at the result. A spirit of hostility has been planted and fostered that will not so easily be eradicated.

Inasmuch as the Military Post of Fort Ethan Allen has been established near Burlington, the Free Press should do everything in its power to assist the commanding officer in the performance of his duty. I shall do all I can to keep my refractory spirits at home on pay day. We cannot always tell who these people are, but when a man identifies himself as being a rowdy, he will be placed under restraint and not allowed to go on pass. Please let us appear to the citizens of Burlington as we really are, and not the monsters that they, and you, too, perhaps, at present believe us to be.

I am not sure that you gentlemen, the editors of the Burlington Free Press, have not been yourself educated in your opinion regarding this garrison by your own correspondent, who was formerly a private soldier of one of the Artillery Batteries stationed here, an absolutely unreliable, unscrupulous character.

You may probably place implicit confidence in the commanding officer of this post, therefore I earnestly request that whenever serious charges like those that you have recently published come before you, they shall first be referred to the post commander for verification.

Respectfully yours,

Signed, W. M. WALLACE, Col., 15th Cav., Comdr.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. M. J. Courtenay-Ellis, mother of Mrs. Handbury, wife of Colonel Handbury, U.S. Engineers, and of Mrs. Leach, wife of Col. Smith S. Leach, U.S. Engineers, died April 18 at the home of Colonel Leach, on Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C. With her at the time of her death were her daughter, Mrs. Leach, and her granddaughters, Miss Virginia and Miss Ethelwynne Lewis. Mrs. Courtenay-Ellis was the elder daughter of John Graham, of Seven Oaks, near London, England. In 1845 she married John Merwin Courtenay, of Exeter, Devonshire. After some years spent in the Orient and in Europe, Mr. and Mrs. Courtenay came to the United States. During the Civil War Mr. Courtenay was managing director in New Orleans of the Star Line of steamers, and his home on Esplanade street was a social center for people of all parties and opinions. Mr. and Mrs. Courtenay afterwards made their home in New York city, with a country seat, Idlewild, Cornwall-on-Hudson. After the death of her husband in 1881 Mrs. Courtenay spent much of her time in San Antonio and California. Some years later she married Mr. J. Alder Ellis, of Chicago. After his death she made her home with her daughters. Mrs. Courtenay-Ellis was a woman of unusual brilliancy and cultivation; she was for many years a contributor of poems and sketches of travel to the Home Journal of New York, while under the management of N. P. Willis.

Mrs. Eliza Thorp Campau, who died in Detroit, Mich., April 13, was the mother of Mrs. H. W. Fitch, wife of Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N.

Mrs. Laura C. Simpson, wife of Brig. Gen. John Simpson, U.S.A., retired, died at Aiken, S.C., April 13.

Mrs. Rochester, wife of Gen. William B. Rochester, U.S.A., died on April 15 at her home in Washington, D.C., after an illness of seven months. Mrs. Rochester was Miss Anna Lawrence Martin, eldest daughter of the late Henry H. Martin, of Albany, N.Y., a sister of Bradley Martin, of London, and Mrs. Frederick Townsend Martin and Mrs. Julian Davies, of New York.

Captain McEvoy, who served in the Confederate Army in the American Civil War, died at Codicote, Hertfordshire, on April 12.

Capt. James Thompson Ord, native of Texas, died at San Diego, Cal., April 16, whilst on a trip from Guadalupe, Mexico, of tuberculosis, contracted during the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns. Captain Ord served General Shafter as interpreter at the battle of Santiago. He was appointed first lieutenant in the 9th Volunteer Infantry and later to the Porto Rican Provisional Regiment, and promoted to captain, under Gen. G. W. Davis, U.S.A., late governor general of the Panama Ca-

nal Zone. During the great hurricane of Aug. 8, 1890, in Porto Rico, he was exposed to all the rigors of storm and weather. This exposure during a protracted period, together with the hardships of the Santiago campaign, resulted in the fatal malady. Captain Ord belonged to a family of soldiers, his father being Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., commanding the Army of the James during the Petersburg-Appomattox campaign. General Ord was a native of Maryland and a descendant of Col. Michael Cresap, of that State, who commanded the 1st Battalion of Riflemen arriving at the siege of Boston in 1776, and who is buried in Trinity church yard, New York city. His two brothers, Lieut. J. Garesché Ord, 6th U.S. Inf., and Capt. E. O. Ord, 22d U.S. Inf., likewise fought on the same battlefield of San Juan and El Caney; the former while serving as aide to Brigadier General Hawkins, who was wounded in the same battle, collected some of the scattered men of the 6th and 16th U.S. Infantry, the 71st N.Y. and negro troops of the Regular Cavalry; led the charge up San Juan Hill, and was killed on the crest, another aide of General Hawkins, 2d Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th U.S. Inf., also being killed in that battle. Capt. James T. Ord lived for many years in Mexico, chiefly at Monterey. He was for a time major in the Mexican Cavalry, under his brother-in-law, Gen. Geronimo Treviño, the senior general of the Mexican army. A widow and five children survive at Monterey, Mexico.

Mary A. G. Fessenden, widow of the Rev. Samuel C. Fessenden and mother of Major J. A. Fessenden, U.S.A., and Mrs. Huxford, wife of Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A., died at Stamford, Conn., in the eighty-ninth year of her age.

Gen. Halbert E. Paine, a Union veteran of the Civil War and a lawyer, died in Washington, D.C., April 15. He lost a leg in the assault on Fort Hudson on June 14, 1893. He was brevetted major general on discharge from service. While in Congress he drafted and secured the passage of the bill organizing the United States Signal Service.

Lieut. Richard H. Sutherland, Philippine Scouts, died at San Francisco, Cal., March 31 last.

Hon. Isaac Laurence Regna, of Oakland, Cal., who died at his home, Highlands, at Piedmont, Cal., on March 29, was the father of Mrs. Long, wife of Brig. Gen. Oscar F. Long, U.S.A., retired.

Ruth Mary Slayton, youngest child of Chief Engr. H. O. Slayton, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Mrs. Slayton, died at Port Townsend, Wash., on April 2, aged two years, five months and nineteen days.

Gen. John Palmer, who died in Albany, N.Y., April 15, 1905, after a long illness, was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1892. When the Civil War broke out both General Palmer and his father were among the first to enlist. The father was killed on the battlefield before Petersburg, Va., and the son taken off for dead. At the battle of Five Forks the horse ridden by the adjutant of Major Garrison's command was shot from under him and fell on Captain Palmer, the adjutant's saber piercing Palmer's back and nearly severing the spine, but a delicate operation and careful nursing brought him around again. After returning from the war he started in the painting business for himself. Palmer was one of the founders of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, Steuben County, and through his efforts \$50,000 were raised.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

One of the most prominent weddings of the season will be that of Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N., and Miss Leita Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Wheeler, of New York. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, April 26, in the Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York city. Miss Leita Wheeler will have as her attendants at her wedding Miss Mary L. Wheeler, maid of honor, and as bridesmaids the Misses Helen Vaughan, Agnes Morgan, Sylvia Barclay, Allie Snider, Florence Underhill and Stella Wheeler. Lieutenant Nelson will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Saturday night, April 22.

The engagement of Miss Jennette Coryell Carpenter, of Lansing, Mich., to Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th U.S. Inf., is announced. The wedding will take place in May.

Among the weddings of Easter week will be that of Miss Margaret Clabaugh, daughter of Chief Justice Clabaugh, of the Supreme Court of the District, and Mr. Benjamin Pauling Lamberton, jr., son of Rear Admiral Lamberton, U.S.N.

Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Arline Anderson, to Mr. J. W. Cairns, of Macleod and Company, Manila, P.I.

Mr. and Mrs. John Alva Wallace, have issued invitations to the marriage of their niece, Anna Augusta Coyle, to Lieut. Hugh Screven Brown, Art. Corps U.S.A., Wednesday evening, April 26, at seven o'clock in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chester, Pa.

## PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Walter L. Reed, 10th U.S. Inf., at Fort Lawton, Wash., April 10.

Brig. Gen. James M. Bell and Mrs. Bell have taken apartments at the Garrick, Washington, D.C., until June.

Congressman W. W. Cocks, of Westbury, N.Y., has designated Guy S. Brandeth, of Bellport, as his candidate for appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. For first alternate he has designated James Dayton, jr., of Port Jefferson; second, Albert W. Schede, of Islip, and third, Burgess Osterhout, of Freeport.

Admiral D. D. Porter Garrison No. 6, Gen. Guy V. Henry Garrison No. 9, and Gen. William F. Barry Garrison No. 26, of Washington, D.C., will parade and hold service at Arlington Cemetery on Memorial Day, May 30 next; the three garrisons of the District of Columbia uniting for that purpose.

Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, jr., 24th Inf., has returned to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., after a four months' leave spent in Washington, D.C., with his parents. Mrs. R. G. Rutherford did not return with Lieutenant Rutherford, but is visiting her parents, Hon. and Mrs. R. H. Whitelaw, at Cape Girardian, Mo., and expects to join her husband the early part of May.

Plans for the sixteenth annual banquet in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant by the members of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, N.Y., on Thursday, April 27, are now complete and the dinner committees of the club and U.S. Grant Post No. 327, G.A.R., which are working in conjunction, are sure of a great success. The list of speakers includes, beside Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., United States Senator John W. Daniel, from Virginia; Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., and the Rev. Dr. Francis J. McConnell.



Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, wife of Lieut. Thomas J. Senn, U.S.N., will spend the summer in Portland, Ore.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie will spend the summer abroad, sailing July 4 from New York.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. E. E. West, U.S.M.C., at Atlanta, Ga., on April 15, 1905.

Chaplain George Robinson, U.S.A., retired, has taken rooms for his family at 1765 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Dickins, U.S.N., was in Washington, D.C., for a short stay during the week, and has returned to Fortress Monroe, Va. Mrs. Dickins is still at Asheville, N.C.

New members recently elected in the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., included Midshipmen J. W. Philip, U.S.N.; Capt. H. G. Burton, U.S.A., and Capt. A. Cranston, U.S.A.

Col. R. G. Rutherford, U.S.A., retired, left Washington, D.C., on April 13, for a six weeks' stay at the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Mrs. Robert Blanchard, wife of Dr. R. M. Blanchard, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. William Baird at their residence on King George street, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, of the Navy, have gone to St. Louis from Washington, to spend a few weeks before reporting for duty at the War College, Newport, R.I., where they expect to remain until some time in the early autumn.

Miss Cutler, daughter of Comdr. W. G. Cutler, U.S.N., entertained at a delightful informal tea Sunday afternoon, April 9, on board the cruiser Galveston. Among those present were Mrs. Pelouze, Lieut. and Mrs. Bullard, Miss Murtz, Ensigns Stark, Loomis and Friedrich.

The detachment from the Supply, at Guam, of Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., will bring to the Pacific coast one of the greatest favorites of that section. He will be relieved by Lieut. Comdr. Simon Cook, U.S.N., who goes out in the Solace, sailing from San Francisco on May 8.

Capt. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., who has joined the Maine as aide to Rear Admiral Evans, has given up his apartments at Stoneleigh Court, Connecticut avenue, Washington. Mrs. Pillsbury will spend a part of the summer at a northern watering place, joining her husband if the ship comes north during the early autumn.

The illness of Lieut. Comdr. Franklin J. Schell, U.S.N., necessitates his transfer from treatment at the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va., to a sick leave of three months at his home. He has been on duty at the Naval Academy for the past year or so, and will probably be assigned to sea duty on his recovery from his present ill health.

Among those from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., who attended the dance at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., April 15, were Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Comdr. and Mrs. Mentz, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. Cole, U.S.N., Paymr. Dexter Tiffany, Paymaster Watrous, Dr. Foster, U.S.N.; Ensign Hannigan, and Ensign Wygant.

Lieut. Edgar H. Yale, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has finally returned to the United States from Manila and is now stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. He had the honor of bringing the 9th Battery, Field Artillery, back from the Philippine Islands and has turned it over to its new captain, Harry L. Hawthorne, A.C. The battery had the misfortune of having one man die on the transport of abscess of the lung.

From Fort Caswell, N.C., April 16, a correspondent writes: "The submarine torpedo planter General Henry Knox has left for Wilmington, N.C., for a supply of coal and is ordered to Fort Moultrie, S.C. The 19th Co., Coast Art., is making preparations to go to Fort Hunt, Va., to take part in the Army and Navy maneuvers. The baseball season is here and the post team are taking advantage of the good weather. The team is expected to enter the State league this season. Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Timberlake gave a palm dinner in honor of Capt. F. G. Mauldin on Sunday, April 16, and also entertained for Lieut. Philip Yost and Dr. Holliday."

Capt. and Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan, U.S.N., entertained at a card party at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 13, in honor of their guest, Miss Boorman, of Warrenton. The highest score at bridge whist was attained by Miss Susie Martin, of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., who received a very attractive picture as a prize. Captain Burton, Marine Corps, received the gentlemen's prize at hearts, a plaster lion. Mrs. Robert Stocker drew the consolation, a "John Henry" book. Among those present were Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Miss Martin, Paymr. and Mrs. O'Leary, Miss Brooks, of Baltimore, Capt. and Mrs. Fox, Capt. and Mrs. Laird, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fred Thompson, Capt. A. C. Dillingham and Capt. N. G. Burton, Marine Corps.

The officers and employees of the old Panama Canal Commission in Washington have presented to the retiring chairman, Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., a magnificent rose bowl of silver about twenty inches high. One side is a large monogram of the admiral's initials, and the following motto in heavy embossed letters:

May every good event attend thee now,  
And blessings wait upon thy way.

On the opposite side of the bowl is the following inscription, beautifully carved, expressing the esteem and admiration in which the admiral is held by his former associates of the commission:

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER,  
UNITED STATES NAVY.

In grateful appreciation of his steadfast kindness and courtesy to his fellow officers and employees while chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and with best wishes upon his retirement.

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa, the work at the target range is being pushed rapidly, writes a correspondent, and it is expected that it will be in shape for firing for the 1st Battalion, 13th Inf., coming from Fort Crook. The Iowa National Guard will also use the target range this season. Capt. Letcher Hardeman, 11th Cav., has charge of the work, and Capt. Frank Tompkins is range officer. Capt. Alexander W. Perry is on a leave visiting at St. Paul, Minn. Very fine weather is prevailing at the post and the troops are all daily engaged in the regular drills. Lieut. Guy Cushman, who has been transferred to Troop A, 11th Cav., left the post recently for Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. On Wednesday evening, April 5, the Fort Des Moines Mandolin and Guitar Club gave a concert to the enlisted men of the post, at the request of the chaplain. It is the aim of the chaplain to arrange for entertainments every Wednesday evening for the men. Regular services are being held every Sunday at the post. In the morning a Catholic service is conducted, and in the evening a general service.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Jacob Schick, 14th Inf., at Detroit, Mich., April 7.

Comdr. Herbert Winslow, U.S.N., registered at the Hotel Gordon, Washington, D.C., during the past week.

Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harbach have left Florida and have returned to their home in Rochester, New York.

Gen. W. M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, is stopping at 1 Gramercy Park, New York city, and has been visiting his son at Plainfield, N.J.

Mrs. Almy, widow of Major William E. Almy, will pass this summer at Beach Haven, New Jersey, where she has taken a cottage.

Chaplain George D. Rice, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., announces a minstrel entertainment at that post for Tuesday evening, April 25.

Miss Helen Hurst will visit her brother, Lieut. Paul Hurst, U.S.A., in Alaska the coming summer. Miss Hurst passed the winter at the Grafton Hotel, in Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant were the guests of Major and Mrs. Edward Burr at Washington Barracks on April 15, and were entertained at dinner by them.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker have been at their new post, Fort Riley, Kans., for some days. Mrs. Parker will return to her former home in Washington, D.C., to pack and have her furniture sent to Fort Riley.

Mrs. Brodhead, wife of Mr. George Brodhead, has returned to her home in Washington street, Rochester, New York, from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Almy, widow of Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N. Miss Sadie Almy has joined friends at Atlantic City for Easter.

Lieut. John R. Y. Blakely, U.S.N., who has been detached from the Dixie and assigned to duty on the Asiatic Station, sailed from San Francisco on the Manchuria on April 18, and will report for duty as aide on the staff of Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., commander of the Philippine Squadron.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending April 19: Capt. M. S. Murray, U.S.A.; Capt. F. K. Fergusson, U.S.A.; Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A.; Capt. James H. McRae, U.S.A.; Capt. G. W. Stevens, U.S.A.; Mrs. Guy V. Henry and Lieut. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A.; Lieut. B. W. Wells, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. Z. Krumm, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. T. Balentine, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. H. Kalde, U.S.A.; Col. S. R. Whitall, U.S.A., and Col. E. R. Hills, U.S.A.

The British Active Service Club has recently opened its doors in London. Membership will be restricted to officers past and present of the army and navy who have taken part in a naval engagement or seen active service in the field. In addition, war correspondents and a limited number of others who have been engaged in active service, will be eligible for election. The membership is to be restricted to a thousand, but so numerous are the applications for membership that it is expected that larger premises will be required in a couple of years.

A Washington paper announces that Mrs. Aida May Whipple, wife of Lieut. C. H. Whipple, jr., U.S.A., retired, has begun proceedings in the District Supreme Court against him for separate support and maintenance. She states she married the defendant in Washington, D. C., on March 12, 1900, and they lived as man and wife until about two years ago. After their separation, and up to about two months ago, Mrs. Whipple says her husband gave her \$50 monthly for the support of herself and child. In the past two months, however, she says he has not contributed to her support.

Not since the memorable reception to Lord Denbigh in October, 1903, has the armory of the 1st Corps of Cadets of Boston, Mass., presented such a brilliant spectacle as on the evening of April 14 at the reception of the Massachusetts Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., to comrades and their families and guests. The entire 1st Corps of Cadets received invitations, and a formidable number in full dress uniform aided as guards and ushers at the cadet band concert and dance. Among the 2,500 present splendid gowns were numerous, likening the moving members upon the dance hall to a great kaleidoscope. Fully 600 couples responded to the dance calls. Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., commander of the Loyal Legion, was in charge of the affair.

Lord Lonsdale, in a letter to a London News Agency says of Emperor William: "There is no finer nature in the world than that of His Imperial Majesty, the German Emperor. If there is fault at all in his nature it is perhaps that he is a little too English in his ideas for some of his countrymen. We hear continually that he is building ships to compete with our Navy, which is absolute nonsense. He is building ships to defend the trade of his own country, and if there is any fault it is on our side in swaggering that we are building and maintaining a navy that will equal that of any two Powers. Nobody takes greater interest in the diplomacy and welfare of England than His Majesty. Naturally, where the interests of his own country are concerned, he would be very far from doing his duty if he did not take every advantage for his country. I think this is the same in all games, whether cricket, football or imperial policy."

It is stated by the New York Sun that the vestry of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, New York city, has unanimously chosen the Rev. Herbert Shipman, U.S.A., chaplain of the United States Military Academy at West Point, as senior assistant minister of that parish, with right of succession to the rectorate. This does not mean that the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, now rector of the parish, will retire. The new assistant minister is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Jacob Shaw Shipman, who was for many years the rector of Christ Church, at Broadway and Seventy-first street. Mr. Shipman served as an assistant in Christ Church for two years after his graduation from the General Theological Seminary in 1894. He got his bachelor's degree from Columbia University in 1890. Nine years ago he was appointed to the West Point chaplaincy. Some years ago he married Julie Fay Bradley, a daughter of Edson Bradley, of 802 Fifth avenue, and a granddaughter of Mrs. Marshall J. Allen, who is a parishioner of the Heavenly Rest.

Hiram Cronk, of the town of Ava, near Utica, N.Y., said to be the only survivor of the War of 1812, celebrated his one hundred and fifth birthday Wednesday, April 19. The veteran lives with his daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Rowley, on a farm on the outskirts of Ava. He enjoys splendid health for a man of such years, and his faculties are as keen as those of many persons half his age. He was born April 19, 1800, in Herkimer County, and was reared on a farm until fourteen years old, when he enlisted with Capt. Edmund Fuller at Western, N.Y., in the New York Volunteers. James Cronk, his father, and John and Casper Cronk, brothers, enlisted with the same regiment. All served in the defense of Sacket Harbor, and at the close of the war with England the father and three sons were honorably discharged.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley are visiting friends in Mobile, Ala.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bingham are passing a few weeks at Hotel Richmond, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Frederick R. Payne, U.S.N., is on sick leave visiting his parents in Elmira, N.Y., and after a few weeks will return to his ship.

Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., has returned to his home, 1773 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C., from a visit to Atlantic City, N.J.

Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant have returned to New York from a short visit to Colonel Burr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burr at Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C.

The friends of Mrs. Casey, widow of General Casey, U.S.A., are glad to hear that she is recovering from her recent serious illness at her home, 1419 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Breeze, widow of Capt. S. Livingston Breeze, U.S.N., is in Washington, D.C., from Wilmington, Del., to attend the meeting of the D.A.R. and will go to her cottage at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, where she will pass the summer.

Mrs. and Miss Whitside, widow and daughter of Gen. Samuel M. Whitside, have returned from Charleston, S. C., where they have passed a portion of the winter, and are now at Woodley Inn, on the Tenleytown road, just out of Washington, D.C.

Mr. W. S. Sands, son of Rear Admiral Sands, of the Navy, has been appointed secretary of the United States Legation at Panama. Mr. Sands has had considerable diplomatic service as an attaché at the United States Legation at Seoul, Korea.

Col. and Mrs. Stanton arrived at Fort Meade, S.D., on the morning of April 8, and are the guests of Major and Mrs. Cheever. On the evening of their arrival a delightful reception was given them by Major and Mrs. Cheever at their spacious quarters, which was attended by all the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, military aide to Governor Warfield, of Maryland, returned to Annapolis from Baltimore April 15, where he delivered a lecture before the non-commissioned officers of the Maryland National Guard. Captain Baird talked to the officers on the new service drill books and gave the men some good pointers on the new drills and other military tactics.

Capt. William S. Guignard, 44th Co., Coast Art., has been selected to go to Paris, France, as United States Military Attaché to succeed Capt. T. Bentley Mott, whose tour of duty there has expired. The French Government has been informed of Captain Guignard's selection and has officially signified its willingness to have that officer in Paris as our military attaché.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will be held at Delmonico's Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York, on Wednesday, April 26, 1905, at 8:30 p.m. An election of officers will be held. Supper will be served by the Commandery at the close of the meeting. Members are requested to wear the insignia, or rosette, of the order.

At the session of the triennial convention of the Sons of the American Revolution at Annapolis, Md., on April 19, the following officers were elected: President, Gen. John Lee Carroll, of Maryland; first vice-president, Gen. Garrett P. W. Vroome, of New York; second vice-president, Gen. Wilson G. Harvey, of South Carolina; secretary, Gen. James Mortimer Montgomery, of New Jersey; treasurer, Gen. Richard M. Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Converse entertained at a very attractive dinner at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., Saturday evening, April 8. The table was very prettily decorated with a centerpiece of violets and candelabra with violet shades. After dinner, the violets were presented to the ladies. Covers were laid for eight, and Mrs. Converse's guests were Miss Mentz, Miss Helen Kinkaid, Ensign H. R. Stark, U.S.N.; Ensign Fretz, U.S.N., and Lieut. C. E. Courtney, U.S.N.

The annual election and banquet of the Ohio Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the Burnet House in Cincinnati the first Wednesday in May and will be one of the most notable functions ever held by that famous order. Members from all over Ohio, and the Southern States will be present and a number of noted speakers will respond to toasts on the occasion. Senator Foraker and Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor have accepted invitations to be present and to speak at the banquet. Other prominent men from a distance will address the assembly.

Capt. George W. Baird, of the Navy, has been placed on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral in accordance with the provisions of the Personnel Act. For many years Captain Baird, who was formerly of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, has been stationed in Washington as Superintendent of the mammoth State, War and Navy Department building. His service has always been of the highest order and there are probably no officers who have more intimate, personal friends in Washington than Captain Baird. He served with credit during the Civil War in the West Gulf Squadron under the command of Admiral Farragut.

We have received a very neat roster of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 13th U.S. Infantry, Col. Alfred C. Markley, gotten up by Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, regimental adjutant. The regiment was first organized July 16, 1798, and was discharged June 15, 1800. Its commandant during that period was Lieut. Col. Timothy Taylor. It was again organized under the Acts of Jan. 11 and June 26, 1812. The regiment was consolidated May 17, 1815, under the Act of March 3, 1815, with the 25th, 27th, 29th and 37th Regiments of Infantry, to form the 6th Regiment of Infantry. It was next organized under the Act of Feb. 11, 1847, for and during the war with Mexico, and its colonels were R. M. Echols, April 9 to Dec. 3, 1847, and J. J. Fay, Dec. 3, 1847, to July 15, 1848. It was organized by direction of the President, May 4, 1861, and confirmed by the Act of July 29, 1861. The regiment was organized into three battalions of eight companies each. On Sept. 21, 1866, under the Act of July 28, 1866, the Second Battalion became the 22d Infantry and the Third Battalion the 31st Infantry. Gen. W. T. Sherman was its colonel from May 14, 1861, to July 4, 1863. The regiment, or part of it, has taken part in sixty-two battles, actions, etc., and on its roster bears the names of many officers who have risen to distinction. A board of officers on Aug. 5, 1863, found that the 13th U.S. Infantry was entitled to the "First Honor at Vicksburg," having in a body planted and maintained its colors on the parapet, with a loss of 43.3-10 per cent., including its gallant commander, Washington, who died at the parapet. Its conduct and loss, the board after a careful examination, believed is unequalled in the Army.



Major J. E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., has passed his examination for promotion at San Francisco, Cal.

William Harvey Cook, infant son of Lieut. Norman E. and Mrs. Cook, died at Manila, P.I., March 11.

The friends of Mrs. Franklin, wife of Rear Admiral Franklin, U.S.N., are pained to hear of her illness.

Mrs. Hepburn, wife of Capt. A. T. Hepburn, died at Manila, P.I., March 11, and on the same day their infant child died.

Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine, U.S.A., whose engagement to Miss Kitty Reed, daughter of the late speaker Reed, is announced, has arrived in Washington to visit his fiancée.

The Cadets defeated the New York University nine in the game played at West Point on Wednesday, April 19, by a score of 11 to 3. West Point battery, James, Beavers, Hanlon.

Mrs. Lewis Stone Sorley has received a cable from her husband Capt. Lewis Stone Sorley, 14th Inf., U.S.A., from Honolulu, stating that the regiment was due at Portland, Ore., about April 25.

We are glad to learn that Capt. W. A. Campbell, U.S.A., retired, who has been ill for nearly three years with neurasthenia, cerebral type, is at last convalescing, at 242 Brunswick street, Rochester, N.Y.

Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., who was recently ill in Havana, has arrived in Brooklyn, where he has been joined by his family. He will not return to duty in Washington until he has fully recuperated.

Col. J. H. Dorst, 3d U.S. Cav., who visited New York this week from Baltimore, N.C., is showing great improvement in his health, which is practically restored. He has, however, returned to Baltimore for a season.

Rear Admiral Stirling, U.S.N., his wife and daughter and his son, Yates Stirling, jr., arrived at San Francisco April 20, from the Asiatic station. The Admiral is going to his home in Baltimore, where he will be retired for age in May.

Lieut. Baron Carl von Rosen, Royal Swedish Coast Artillery, has completed the authorized translation of Major Wissner's "Tactics of Coast Defense" (Hudson-Kimberly Co., Kansas City, Mo.). It is published in Stockholm by Ernst Westerberg.

Col. Oswald H. Ernst, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ernst, who have passed the winter in Chicago, have returned to their home in Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., and will have their daughter, Mrs. Norton Grinnell, of New York, and her two children with them for the spring.

The Spanish-American War Nurses have issued invitations for the unveiling of the monument erected to the Army nurses who died in the service of their country during the War with Spain, on Tuesday afternoon, May 2, at 3 o'clock, at Arlington Cemetery, Va., near Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Giles have taken a cottage at Far Rockaway, L.I., for the summer. Mrs. Giles and her sister, Miss Helen Rodgers, will visit their aunt, Mrs. McComb, in Washington, D.C., during this month. Mrs. Giles and Miss Rodgers are daughters of the late Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N.

Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A., and Capt. William V. Judson, U.S.A., who were observers with Kuropatkin's army, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., April 20 from the seat of war. They were captured by the Japanese after the battle of Mukden and taken to Japan, where they were given their freedom.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Works, is due in St. Petersburg, Russia, April 22, to confer with the Admiralty and the Ministry of Finance regarding the Russian naval program, which, it is understood, is now practically completed, although it has not yet received final imperial approval.

Comdr. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., head of a special board which has been conducting naval ordnance research for several months, and Prof. Philip R. Alger, of the Naval Academy, a member of the same board, have gone to Pensacola to conduct an investigation as to the causes of the blowing off of the muzzle of an 8-inch gun on the Iowa, April 14.

Comdr. Albert Mertz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mertz were given a very charming farewell dinner on Tuesday evening, April 11, by the ward room officers of the Newport at Norfolk, Va. It is a source of much regret that Commander Mertz has recently been detached from the ship and ordered home to await orders. The table was beautifully decorated with American beauty roses and red shaded candles.

Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, U.S.A., who has arrived from Manila, is the bearer of a letter to President Roosevelt from Datto Piang, a Moro chief of the island of Mindanao. Piang has a fine collection of native weapons, which, in the letter, is tendered to the President as a token of loyalty. In view of their destination the weapons were passed free of duty by the customs officials.

The delegates of the triennial convention of the Sons of the Revolution, in session at Washington, visited Annapolis on April 19, and in the afternoon visited the Naval Academy in a body, and a special drill of the whole brigade of midshipmen, under Comdr. W. F. Fullam, was ordered. During the course of the drill a representative of the society presented to the brigade a silver cup, which was accepted by Superintendent Brownson on behalf of the academy, and which will be kept as the annual marksmanship trophy. Each year the midshipman making the best score with small arms will have his name engraved upon the cup.

Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Bingham, retired, formerly superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, was in Washington this week renewing his many old acquaintances there. On April 18 General Bingham dined with Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House. Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf, who was a classmate of General Bingham's at Yale, and Mrs. Metcalf were also present. General Bingham expects to settle permanently in New York city next fall, where he will be engaged in business. He is now in excellent health.

The 130th anniversary of "Concord Fight" was celebrated most patriotically on April 19 at Concord, Mass. At sunrise there was a salute of forty-five guns and ringing of bells. Athletic events and a drill of the local militia took place during the morning. At noon a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The 1st Regiment band, M.V.M., of Boston, gave a concert, and in the afternoon, there was a street parade of the 3d Battalion, 6th Regiment, M.V.M.; Old Concord Post, G.A.R.; Spanish-American War Veterans, Concord Independent Battery, the local fire department, and decorated teams and vehicles representative of industries and manufactures of the town, prizes being offered for the best displays. Escort of the color and battalion parade followed,

a salute of forty-five guns was again fired at sunset, and in the evening a concert and dance closed the celebration. The town was crowded with visitors from Boston and elsewhere.

From San Francisco, Cal., a correspondent writes: "On Thursday, April 13, Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge entertained charmingly at a reception in honor of Mrs. Alfred Johnson, of Vancouver Barracks, who is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge, at their home in San Francisco. The ladies who assisted in receiving were Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. A. C. Ducat, and Mrs. Charles F. Andrews. Gen. and Mrs. Charles A. Woodruff will arrive here the first week in June from Leavenworth, where they have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Malin Craig. Mrs. Craig and baby will accompany Gen. and Mrs. Woodruff. Col. and Mrs. George Andrews leave for the East the latter part of May. Mrs. Wetherill, the mother of Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 13th Inf., entertained the ladies of the regiment at a delightful card party on Friday, April 14, at her home at Fort Mason. Handsome prizes were given and the occasion was made most enjoyable by the playing of the band before Lieutenant Wetherill's quarters. The ladies who assisted Mrs. Wetherill were Mrs. C. F. Andrews, Mrs. R. A. Brown and Mrs. Jocelyn. Mrs. James Dunn, of Chicago, who was formerly Mrs. Rucker, is visiting San Francisco with her husband, and has been entertained considerably by her many Army friends about the harbor."

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., was given a brilliant reception in Denver, Col., April 19, by the Colorado Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at the Brown Palace Hotel. The reception was tendered as a mark of respect to the distinguished general, prior to his leaving for Oklahoma City, to assume command of the Southwestern Division. General Baldwin received with his daughter, Mrs. C. G. Williams-Foote. Capt. F. G. Patterson, commander of the Loyal Legion, presented the guests. The decorations included the national colors. The Second Infantry band from the fort rendered an enjoyable program. The Denver Republican, in a complimentary article on the service of General Baldwin, says in part: "General Baldwin possesses the unique distinction of being the only soldier who has received more than one medal of honor from Congress since the foundation of the Government. There is a long list of those who have received medals, but no one of them was ever voted such an honor twice. General Baldwin's first medal of honor was voted by Congress for distinguished bravery at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 10, 1864, while serving as captain of the 19th Infantry. His second medal was granted by Congress for distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Indians near McLellan's Creek, Texas, Nov. 8, 1874. He attacked the Indians with two companies, forcing them from their stronghold and pursuing them until they were utterly routed, while serving as first lieutenant of the 5th Infantry. Among his important achievements in the Philippine Islands was, first, the capture of Lieutenant General Trias, of the insurgent army, who was second in command to General Aguinaldo. The capture of this high ranking officer also resulted in the seizure of several thousand men and 3,000 arms. The next military exploit of General Baldwin was the conquering of the indomitable Mohammedans on the island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. This occurred in the spring of 1902. Shortly after this campaign General Baldwin left the islands and came back to Denver in command of the Department of the Colorado, succeeding Gen. Frederick Funston. By the time he leaves Denver, he will have served as commanding general of this department for two years, during which time his usual energetic work has been kept up."

The itineraries of U.S. naval recruiting parties from July to October, 1905, are as follows: Recruiting Party No. 1.—Des Moines, Iowa, July 3 to 8; Davenport, Iowa, July 10 to 15; Madison, Wis., July 17 to 22; St. Paul, Minn., July 24 to 29; Minneapolis, Minn., July 31 to Aug. 5; Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 7 to 12; Omaha, Neb., Aug. 14 to 19; Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 21 to 26; St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 28 to Sept. 2; Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4 to 9; Topeka, Kans., Sept. 11 to 16; Wichita, Kans., Sept. 18 to 23; Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 25 to 30; Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 2 to 7; Denver, Colo., Oct. 9 to 14. Recruiting Party No. 2.—Kansas City, Mo., July 3 to 8; Pittsburg, Kans., July 10 to 15; Guthrie, Okla., July 17 to 22; Oklahoma, Okla., July 24 to 29; Dallas, Tex., July 31 to Aug. 5; Austin, Tex., Aug. 7 to 12; San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 14 to 19; Galveston, Tex., Aug. 21 to 26; Houston, Tex., Aug. 28 to Sept. 2; Shreveport, La., Sept. 4 to 9; Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 11 to 16; Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 18 to 23; Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 25 to 30; Evansville, Ind., Oct. 2 to 7; St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9 to 14. Naval Recruiting Party No. 3.—Newark, N.J., July 3 to 8; Albany, N.Y., July 10 to 15; Troy, N.Y., July 17 to 22; Syracuse, N.Y., July 24 to 29; Binghamton, N.Y., July 31 to Aug. 5; Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 7 to 12; Allegheny, Pa., Aug. 14 to 19; Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 21 to 26; Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 28 to Sept. 2; Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 4 to 9; Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 11 to 16; Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 18 to 23; Louisville, Ky., Sept. 25 to 30; Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 2 to 7; Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 9 to 14. Recruiting Party No. 4.—Huntington, W. Va., July 3 to 8; Charleston, W. Va., July 10 to 15; Hagerstown, Md., July 17 to 22; Lancaster, Pa., July 24 to 29; Wilmington, Del., July 31 to Aug. 5; Trenton, N.J., Aug. 7 to 12; Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 14 to 19; Danbury, Conn., Aug. 21 to 26; New Haven, Conn., Aug. 28 to Sept. 2; Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4 to 9; Springfield, Mass., Sept. 11 to 16; Fall River, Mass., Sept. 18 to 23; Lowell, Mass., Sept. 25 to 30; Manchester, N.H., Oct. 2 to 7; Plattsburg, N.Y., Oct. 9 to 14.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, April 15, 1905.

The Military Secretary, Washington:  
Transport Logan sailed April 15. Headquarters first and Second Squadron, 13th Regiment, U.S. Cavalry, 368 enlisted men, 156 casualties, 35 sick, 5 insane, 11 general prisoners.

CORBIN.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of April 17 from the commanding general, Department of California, that the transporting Sherman arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, Philippine Islands, on April 16 with Company H, Signal Corps (49 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Chamberlain, I. G.; Majors Banister and Raymond, surgeons; Keleher, Pay Department; Captains Darrah, Sub. Dept.; Hepburn and Clarke, Signal Corps; Chaplain Potter, 7th Inf.; Lieutenants Scott, Med. Dept.; Pope, engineers; Reagan and Jacobs, 12th; Berry and Deltrick, 13th Cav.; Ashbrook, 17th Inf.; Frisbie, Philippine Scouts, and Contract Dental Surgeon McAllister. Short termed men 173; Hospital Corps, 20; for retirement, furlough, etc., 11; sick, 34; dis-

charged, 202; general prisoners, 14; Pvt. James M. Ward, Company B, 7th Infantry, mysteriously disappeared from hospital aboard transport April 3.

Manila, April 15, 1905.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred:  
Malarial fever.—Walter W. Gains, Co. M, 12th Inf., April 4; Harvey M. Hartman, Co. C, 17th Inf., Feb. 24. Beri-beri.—Jesse H. Sroufe, Co. K, 12th Inf., April 3. Suicide.—William J. Danoe, Troop C, 14th Cav., April 7.

CORBIN.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

S.O., APRIL 20, W.D.  
First Lieut. John D. Yost, asst. surg., from Honolulu to San Francisco and report to Lieut. Col. George Torney, president examining board, for examination for advancement.

Second Lieut. Eugene R. West, A.C., is relieved treatment Army general hospital, Washington Barracks, and to Fort Monroe for duty.

The following officers will report to Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav., president of examining board, for examination for promotion: Capt. William A. Mercer, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, Cav. (first lieut., Ord. Dept.); 2d Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th Cav.

First Lieut. Geo. H. Knox, 7th Inf., will report to Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., president of examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth May 2, for the purpose of testing such designs in sights for the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, referred to it by the Chief of Ordnance. Detail for board: Lieut. Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D.; Capt. John T. Thompson, O.D.; Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf.; Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav.; Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf.; Capt. Herbert Deakne, C.E.; Capt. Letcher Harde-man, 11th Cav. The program of tests will be conducted in the most practicable manner for the purpose of ascertaining which form of sight is most suitable for use in actual service, relative to excellence for target range work and with reference to the training of the soldier to shooting under battle conditions. The different forms of front sight protectors will be tested for purposes of ascertaining which is most suitable for use, particularly by mounted troops.

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, commandant of cadets, Military Academy (captain, Artillery Corps), to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Military Academy.

Major Augustus P. Blockson, 1st Cav., detailed for service in Inspector General's Department, vice Major James Lockett, Inspector General, who, at his own request, is relieved duty in that department and assigned to 4th Cavalry. Major Blockson will report to Inspector General for duty at his office.

Major Lloyd M. Brett, 4th Cav., transferred to 1st Cav.

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 55, APRIL 7, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

So much of G.O. No. 176, Nov. 17, 1904, W.D., as directs the headquarters and band, 7th Cavalry, to sail for the Philippine Islands on June 1, 1905, is modified so as to direct them upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., under the provisions of the above mentioned order, to delay there and sail for Manila, P.I., on July 1, 1905, instead.

The following changes in the stations of troops are ordered:

1. Lieut. Col. John McClellan, A.C.; Sergt. Major John McKeeran, junior grade, A.C., and the 28th and 92d Companies of Coast Artillery will be relieved from duty in the Artillery District of Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, in time to embark on the transport scheduled to leave Manila, P.I., on June 15, 1905, for San Francisco, Cal., where upon arrival they will proceed to and take station as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, Sergeant Major McKeeran, and the 28th Company at Fort Rosecrans, California.

The 92d Company at Fort Flagler, Washington. One officer and a suitable guard of the artillery will remain at Honolulu for duty in connection with the transfer of property, etc., and will, after the completion thereof, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on the transport scheduled to sail from Manila, P.I., on July 15, 1905.

2. Companies L and M, 10th Inf., will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will embark on the transport sailing from San Francisco on July 1, 1905, for Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, for station.

3. Upon the departure of the 28th and 92d Companies of Coast Artillery the Artillery District of Honolulu will be discontinued.

G.O. 56, APRIL 7, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, G.O. No. 78, April 29, 1904, W.D., as amended by G.O. No. 27, Feb. 17, 1905, W.D., is further amended so as to fix the strength of infantry companies on duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, at Columbus Barracks, O., and at Fort Slocum, N.Y., as follows:

The Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College: one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, eight corporals, two cooks, two musicians, one artificer, ninety-three privates—total, 114.

Columbus Barracks and Fort Slocum: One first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two cooks, two musicians, one artificer, 72 privates—total, 92.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 57, APRIL 7, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Sections 8, 9, 11 and 13, paragraph 2, General Orders No. 66, April 6, 1904, War Department, are amended to read as follows:

8. When application is made for the detail of an officer of the Army at an institution to which an officer had theretofore been assigned, it shall be visited by an inspector or other suitable officer, who shall report to the War Department whether such detail should be made.

9. Officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics shall, at the end of each quarter, report in writing to The Military Secretary of the Army. A report shall also be made annually by an officer detailed especially for the purpose.

11. Pupils under military instruction shall be organized into companies and battalions of infantry, the drill and administration of which shall conform in all respects to that of the Army. The officers and the non-commissioned officers shall be selected by the professor of military science and tactics with the approval of the president of the institution according to the principles governing such selection at the United States Military Academy, and shall receive their commissions and warrants from the president of the institution.

13. At every institution of Class B, at which a professor of military science and tactics is detailed, it shall be provided in its regular schedule of studies that at least three hours per week for two years, or the equivalent thereof, shall be assigned for instruction in the military department, not less than two-thirds of the total time to be devoted to practical drill, including guard mounting and other military ceremonies, and the remainder to theoretical instruction.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 58, APRIL 11, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following act of the Congress: An Act To amend an Act approved Aug. 13, 1894, entitled "An



Act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works."

G.O. 60, APRIL 15, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
By direction of the President, the following changes in the stations and duties of general officers are ordered:

Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., is relieved temporarily from the command of the Southwestern Division, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and assume command of the Pacific Division during the temporary absence of Major General Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, and assume command of the Southwestern Division during the temporary absence of Major General Sumner.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed to Denver, Colo., and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Military Secretary of the Army for further orders.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., is relieved from his present duties, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place on or about June 30, 1905, for Manila, Philippine Islands, where upon arrival he will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty, pending his assignment to the command of a department.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 61, APRIL 17, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Announces that War Department orders of Jan. 3, 1905, issued by direction of the President, prohibiting notarial charges by notaries public who are Government employees, is, by direction of the President, amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph: "This order shall not apply to oaths of disinterestedness, or other oaths required to be made by law, provided that the work in connection therewith is not performed during office hours."

G.O. 62, APRIL 17, 1905, WAR DEPT.  
I. By direction of the President, the Engineer Detachment at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, shall consist of:

Eight sergeants, one of whom shall act as first sergeant and one as quartermaster sergeant.

Eight corporals.  
Forty first-class privates.  
Forty second-class privates.  
Ninety-six total enlisted men.

This number shall be provided for by keeping vacancies in companies of the Engineer Battalions as follows: One sergeant, one corporal, three first-class privates, and three second-class privates in each of the eight engineer companies stationed at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; four first-class privates and four second-class privates in each of the two engineer companies stationed in the Philippine Islands, and in each of the two engineer companies to be stationed in San Francisco, California.

Engineer battalion and company commanders will make the necessary promotions and reductions, and will report to the Military Secretary for the action of the War Department such transfers as may be necessary to carry this order into effect. (991984, M.S.O.)

II. So much of G.O. No. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, War Department, as prescribes service breeches as part of the full dress uniform and of the dress uniform for enlisted men when mounted is hereby modified by substituting dress trousers for service breeches. (1001703, M.S.O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 19, APRIL 10, 1905, WAR DEPT.  
Publishes a decision of the comptroller of the Treasury relating to the following: An officer who is ordered to change station while he is on leave of absence is entitled to mileage from the place of the receipt by him of the order to his new station.

CIRCULAR 20, APRIL 10, 1905, WAR DEPT.  
Publishes a list, corrected to present date, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated.

G.O. 2, APRIL 13, 1905, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.  
Directs that the regular annual reports of all officers of the Corps of Engineers be forwarded in time to be received at the office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than July 20. The reports must be submitted in duplicate, in typewritten form, and on paper 8, by 12 1/2 inches, written on one side only.

G.O. 15, APRIL 4, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
That portion of G.O. No. 13, these headquarters, March 24, 1905, which designates the organization to practice at the department rifle range from June 21 to July 10, and from July 11 to July 31, is amended to read as follows: June 21 to July 10—2d Squadron, 4th Cav.; July 11 to July 31—Companies I, K and L, 10th Inf.

G.O. 16, APRIL 5, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
The 2d Squadron, 7th Cavalry, and the 9th Infantry, upon arrival in San Francisco about April 27, en route to the Philippine Islands, will go into camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to await transportation, until the morning of May 1, 1905, and will then proceed to the Folsom Street Dock, arriving there not later than nine o'clock a.m., prepared to embark on the Army transport scheduled to sail from this port on that date.

G.O. 17, APRIL 6, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
By direction of the President, promulgated in Par. 4, Special Orders, No. 51, War Dept., March 3, 1905, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of California.

FRANCIS MOORE, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 18, APRIL 6, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
The undersigned assumes command of the Department of California.

The following-named officers compose the personal staff of the Department Commander:  
First Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp;  
First Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Art. Corps, aide-de-camp;  
FREDERICK FUNSTON, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 19, APRIL 7, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
First Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as inspector of small arms practice of the department, vice 2d Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., relieved.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:  
S. W. DUNNING, Military Secretary.

CIR. 8, MARCH 31, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
Attention is called to that portion of Par. 130, A.R. 1904, which provides that a deserter will not be restored to duty without trial, and a charge of desertion will not be set aside as having been erroneously made, except by authority competent to order a trial for desertion. No post commander in this department is authorized to order a trial for desertion, and therefore no post commander in this department is authorized to restore a deserter to duty without trial or set aside a charge of desertion as having been erroneously made. Pars. 124 and 130, A.R. 1904, apply to all cases where a soldier has been dropped as a deserter on the rolls of his organization.

The cases of such soldiers will not be disposed of by a post commander, but will always be forwarded to the Department Commander for action, as required by the above mentioned paragraphs.

By command of Brigadier General Moore:  
S. W. DUNNING, Military Secretary.

CIRCULAR 9, APRIL 5, 1905, DEPT. OF CAL.  
The attention of all concerned is invited to the fact that there is a military telegraph line from these headquarters to all posts in the harbor of San Francisco, and the sending of official messages over commercial lines from this city to such points as are reached by the above mentioned military line, during such hours as the latter is available, is prohibited.

By command of Brigadier General Moore:  
S. W. DUNNING, Military Secretary.

G.O. 5, APRIL 10, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.  
During the temporary absence of Major R. K. Evans, military secretary, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 20, current series, Pacific Division, 1st Lieut. W. H. Raymond, Art. Corps, aide-de-camp, is designated as acting military secretary of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Williams:  
W. H. RAYMOND, 1st Lieut., A.C., A.D.C., A.M.S.

CIR. 2, APRIL 12, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.  
In the use of the Alaska cable for the transmission of official messages, a strict observance of paragraphs 1194 and 1198, Army Regulations, is enjoined upon all concerned.

The War Department code will be used to abbreviate all such messages to the greatest degree consistent with clearness.

By command of Brigadier General Williams:  
W. H. RAYMOND, 1st Lieut., Art. Corps, A.D.C.,  
Acting Military Secretary.

G.O. 7, APRIL 10, 1905, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.  
Major Albert Todd, Military Secretary, having reported to these headquarters on April 9, in compliance with Par. 11, S.O. No. 61, c.s., War Department, is announced as Military Secretary of the Department, relieving Major Wilber E. Wilder, 15th Cav.

The Department Commander desires to express his appreciation of the valuable services of Major Wilder as Adjutant General and Military Secretary at these Headquarters, extending through a period of more than three and one-half years, and now brought to a close by the termination of his tour of duty in the detailed staff.

C. C. CARR, Brig. Gen., commanding.

CIRCULAR 7, APRIL 12, 1905, DEPT. OF THE GULF.  
The April, 1905, athletic meet of the several posts in this department furnishing troops for participation in the Joint Army and Navy Exercises, will be held prior to their departure for the exercises, and the meet for May will be held in August after the return of the troops to their proper stations.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:  
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Military Secretary.

G.O. 10, APRIL 13, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.  
Companies A and D, 9th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., will stand relieved from duty in this department on April 21, 1905, on which date they will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation on the transport sailing May 1, 1905.

G.O. 12, APRIL 7, 1905, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
This order publishes the proceedings of a court of inquiry of which Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf., was president, convened upon the request of Capt. David Baker, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Army, to investigate matters of fact, and to express an opinion on questions as to conduct, and other representations submitted by the applicant for inquiry in a request addressed to the Adjutant, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., dated Jan. 25, 1905.

The court found that Capt. David Baker, in verbally requesting Colonel Hoff to substitute a medical officer in his place on a practice march with the 6th Infantry, was not asking an unusual privilege, but he failed to fully inform Colonel Hoff that one of his boys was then sick with what was in all probability typhoid fever. There is no evidence to show that he requested equivalent field service of excused, but he was guilty of unsoldierly conduct in not making his verbal request through the surgeon. Under the circumstances Captain Baker should have been relieved from all duty in the hospital at the discretion of the surgeon, but the last clause of a letter he wrote was "very disrespectful." A proper order was so applied that Captain Baker was treated with unfairness, and his failure to salute was not intentionally disrespectful, but it was proper and natural for the surgeon to call his attention to the neglect. The surgeon had a right to express the opinion in an endorsement "that Captain Baker is obviously defective in a proper sense of subordination, having reference to his general conduct, but a rebuke administered to Captain Baker "was unnecessarily harsh and severe." Finally, the court finds no accusation of falsehood against the surgeon in Captain Baker's official correspondence containing intention to accuse Dr. J. B. Hallwood of disobedience of orders.

In commenting upon these conclusions, General Wint says: "The proceedings in this case show a careful and exhaustive investigation of the questions at issue and the conclusions thereon are concurred in excepting as to the 4th finding. Here, contrary to the opinion of the court, the convening authority does not consider that the circumstances were such as to warrant the relief of Captain Baker from all duty save that of attendance on his child. This officer was duly assigned to the post for duty, and the government should not be deprived of his services except in case of actual necessity or emergency, which did not in fact exist at the time; on the contrary Captain Baker was ready and anxious to remain on duty. This, with other circumstances, including the subsequent action of the post surgeon assigning Captain Baker to duty under orders imposing unusual restrictions, strongly suggest that personal feeling on the part of the former was permitted to enter into these acts, inspiring thus a like spirit in his subordinate. The Department Commander is constrained to remind the officers concerned that in their official relations the good of the service should be at all times the first consideration, and that its efficiency should not be impaired or its administration embarrassed as a result of personal feeling among individuals, giving rise thus to unseemly contentions invariably hurtful to discipline. Subject to these remarks the opinions of the court are approved, and no further action in this case is deemed necessary."

G.O. 14, APRIL 10, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.  
Under the provisions of Par. 133, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

ED. S. GODFREY, Col., 9th Cav.

CIR. 2, APRIL 6, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.  
The instruction in target practice of the non-commissioned staff and band of each regiment serving in this Department will include the prescribed course with rifle or carbine in addition to that required with the pistol. It is ordinarily practicable to distribute the men among the companies at the post where the organization is serving, utilizing surplus arms that may be on hand in the companies, and thus avoid the necessity of equipping the organization with rifles or carbines.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:  
C. R. NOYES, Major, Mil. Secy.'s Dept., Mil. Sec.

G.O. 6, MARCH 7, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.  
Publishes tables and lists arranged by 1st Lieut. Wm. Lee Karnes, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, inspector small arms practice, showing the results of small-arms firing in this Department for the year 1904.

The following are the best records for Target Season 1904: Regiment—1st and 3d Battalions, 25th Inf., 57.20; Com-

pany of Infantry—M, 25th Inf., 78.50; Troop of Cavalry, L, 8th Cav., 85.40; individual score, rifle—Oscar Fox, sergeant, Co. M, 25th Inf., 79.67; individual score, carbine—William A. Cornell, 1st Lieut., 10th Cav., 77.67.

G.O. 20, APRIL 12, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.  
To enable him to comply with so much of Par. 2, S.O. No. 77, c.s., W.D., as relates to him, Major George H. G. Gale, Inspector general, is relieved from duty at these headquarters as assistant to the Inspector General of the Division. (2574 N.D.)

By command of Major General Bates:  
HENRY A. GREENE, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 4, APRIL 2, 1905, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.  
Second Lieut. William Lay Patterson, U.S. Inf., recently appointed, from 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, will continue on duty as adjutant general of the District of Porto Rico until further orders.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Crane:  
WM. LAY PATTERSON, 2d Lieut., U.S. Inf., A.A.G.

G.O. 14, MARCH 4, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, having reported, is announced as judge advocate of the Department, vice Major Frank L. Dodds, relieved.

G.O. 8, FEB. 27, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.  
Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, is announced as chief of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, commissary.

G.O. 29, DEC. 16, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.  
Publishes a report of Capt. F. R. McCoy, 3d Cav., A. D.C., I.S.A.P., for 1904, from which we make the following extracts:

The best score for pistol firing for officers, dismounted, was 97.5 per cent. made by 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Bull, 22d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 22d Inf.; for officers, mounted, 81.8 per cent., by 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav. The best score for enlisted men, dismounted, was 97 per cent., by 1st Sergt. John D. Randall, Troop G, 14th Cav.; for enlisted men, mounted, was 86 per cent., by 1st Sergeant Randall, Troop G, 14th Cav.

The order for regiments was as follows:

	General Figure of Merit, per cent.
1—23d Inf., Col. Philip Reade, comdg.....	48.9
2—14th Cav., Col. Thos. C. Lebo, comdg.....	47.7
3—17th Inf., Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, comdg.....	46.2
4—22d Inf., Lieut. Col. H. E. Robinson, comdg.....	37.0

The first four organizations were:

	General Figure of Merit, per cent.
1—Troop L, 14th Cav., Capt. C. B. Drake.....	86.0
2—Co. M, 17th Inf., 1st Lieut. F. J. McConnell.....	71.8
3—Troop M, 14th Cav., Capt. W. R. Smedberg, Jr.....	65.4
4—Troop K, 14th Cav., Capt. H. P. Howard.....	62.5

G.O. 9, FEB. 27, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
Upon arrival of the 21st Infantry at Camp Connell, Samar, one company of that regiment, to be selected by the regimental commander from the battalion furnishing the details to companies on the East Coast of Samar, will be sent to take station at Tarrangan, Samar, relieving Company F, 14th Inf., which, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the subsistence department will furnish the necessary subsistence.

By command of Brigadier General Carter:  
D. A. FREDERICK, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., accompanied by his aid, 1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Camp Eagle Pass and Fort Clark, Texas, to make his annual inspection. (April 10, D.T.)

The retirement from active service, April 14, 1905, of Brig. Gen. John L. Bullis, U.S.A., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (April 14, W.D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. Frank McIntyre, General Staff, is relieved from further duty as a member of the General Staff Corps. Captain McIntyre will report in person to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, for duty. (April 19, W.D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Logan, Colo., during the examination only of Capt. Harris L. Roberts, 2d Inf., vice Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf. (April 19, W.D.)

Capt. Harris L. Roberts, 2d Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate, president of the examining board at Fort Logan, Colo., for examination for promotion. (April 19, W.D.)

#### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood, military secretary, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as military secretary Department of Columbia, relieving Major Robert K. Evans, military secretary, who will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for such duty as may be assigned to him. (April 14, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. Mack, U.S.A., is remitted. (April 10, D.T.)

Major Robert R. Stevens, Q.M., Chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Camp Eagle Pass and Fort Clark, Texas, for the purpose of inspecting the Quartermaster's Department at those posts. (April 10, D.T.)

Par. 4, S.O. No. 83, April 11, 1905, W.D., relating to Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., Q.M., is revoked. (April 18, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Ludwig Nissen, now on duty with the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, will be sent to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M. (April 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. George Wentzel will be placed upon the retired list created, to take effect upon receipt of this order. (April 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James M. Clifton, Fort Myer, Va., will be sent at once to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (April 13, W.D.)

Capt. Charles C. Clark, commissary, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the department. (April 10, D. Lakes.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major Junius L. Powell, Surg., from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place on or about June 30, 1905, for Manila, for duty. Major Charles B. Ewing, Surg., is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place on or about July 31, 1905, for Manila, for duty. Major Henry S. T. Harris, Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place on or about Oct. 31, 1905, for Manila for duty. (April 15, W.D.)

Major Philip G. Wales, Surg., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty as surgeon at that post. (March 2, D. Luzon.)

The following assignment of medical officers to tem-



porary duty in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises of 1905 are ordered: Major Charles Wilcox, Surg., to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to accompany the 56th and 57th Companies of Coast Artillery to the Artillery District of Baltimore, and there report to the C.O. of the district for such duty as he may assign him. Capt. Willard F. Truby, Asst. Surg. (Fort Preble), will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., and accompany the troops from that post to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to the C.O. Artillery District of the Chesapeake for duty. Capt. Walter Cox, Asst. Surg. (Fort Banks), (so soon as he shall have completed his duties as member of a board at Fort Warren, under Par. 3, S.O. No. 85, c.s., for duty. First Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, Asst. Surg., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (so soon as he shall have completed his duty as member of a board to meet at that post May 1), will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. First Lieut. William W. Reno, Asst. Surg., will proceed, about May 1, 1905, from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. First Lieut. William Roberts, Asst. Surg., will accompany the troops from Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. First Lieut. R. M. Thornburgh, Asst. Surg. (so soon as he shall have completed his duties as a member of a board at Fort Warren, to meet May 1), will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty. First Lieut. George W. Jean, Asst. Surg., will accompany the 7th Co., C.A., from Lieut. Percy L. Jones, Asst. Surg., Washington Barracks, D.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. First racks, D.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., about May 1, 1905, for duty. Contract Surg. G. W. Adair will report at Fort Banks, Mass., on or before April 30, 1905, for temporary duty during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Cox, at Fort Monroe, Va., and when his services are no longer needed there will return to his proper station—Fort Wadsworth. At the close of the exercises, these officers will be relieved by district commanders concerned, and will return to their proper stations. Those accompanying troops as herein directed, will return with them at the close of the exercises and thereafter, where requisite, rejoin their proper stations. (April 17, D.E.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major Henry I. Raymond, Surg. (April 18, W.D.).

So much of Par. 17, S.O. No. 44, Feb. 23, 1905, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles F. Craig, Asst. Surg., is revoked. (April 18, W.D.).

Dental Surg. John A. McAlister, U.S.A., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty, relieving Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig, U.S.A., who will proceed to Manila on the transport to sail from San Francisco about April 30, 1905, for duty. (April 18, W.D.).

Sergt. First Class Francis E. Thuney, H.C., now at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (April 18, W.D.).

Corpl. Samuel McCormick, H.C., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (April 18, W.D.).

Leave for two months, with permission to return to the U.S. from the Philippine Islands via the Suez Canal and Europe, is granted Major Edward C. Carter, surg. (April 18, W.D.).

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Billingslea, asst. surg., to take effect when his services can be spared. (April 19, W.D.).

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William B. Rochester, jr., paymaster, is assigned to duty at headquarters, Department of Visayas, with station in Iloilo. (March 1, D.V.).

Major Timothy D. Keleher, paymaster, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Burlington, Vt., and take station at that place for duty not later than May 7, 1905. (April 18, W.D.).

Capt. Thomas M. Moody, paymaster, is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Paymaster at these headquarters. (April 14, D.G.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 14, 1905, is granted Major Beecher B. Ray, paymr. (April 13, D. Lakes.).

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. George B. Pillsbury, C.E., in addition to his duties as a member of the Alaskan Board of Road Commissioners is designated as disbursing officer of that board. (April 14, W.D.).

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about May 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, C.E. (April 14, W.D.).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about April 16, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert P. Howell, jr., C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (April 11, D. Mo.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. E. D. Peck, C.E., is extended twenty days. (April 20, D.E.).

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for two months, to take effect July 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps. (April 14, W.D.).

Sergt. Philip J. Golden, Signal Corps, who having failed to successfully pass the competitive examination held in September, 1904, has applied for a second examination, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on or before April 20, 1905, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant. (April 15, W.D.).

First Class Sergt. Joseph Smith, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (April 18, W.D.).

The following announcements are made of promotions and reductions published by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division: To be sergeant: Corpl. Delbert D. Pittman, to date March 3, 1905. To be corporals: First Class Privates Ray C. Wolf and Felix B. LaCrosse, to date March 3, 1905. (April 17, Sig. Office.).

#### CHAPLAINS.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 26, 1905, is granted Charles S. Walkley, chaplain. (April 14, At. D.).

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 26, 1905, is granted Charles S. Walkley, chaplain. (April 14, At. D.).

#### CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Second Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav., will join his troop at Rosario, Cavite. (March 3, D. Luzon.).

4TH CAVALRY—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of making arrangements for the departure of his troop for the Sequoia National Park. (April 3, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month, to take effect April 10, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 4th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (April 29, D. Cal.).

7TH CAVALRY—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. Ola W. Bell, 7th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect upon the completion of the tour of duty in that department of Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, Q.M. (April 17, W.D.).

First Lieut. Emory S. West, 7th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, for duty, relieving Major Daniel Robinson, U.S.A., retired. (April 17, W.D.).

9TH INFANTRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., commanding the Department, will proceed from Fort Riley, Kan., to Headquarters of the Department, Omaha, Neb., on business in connection with his duties as Department Commander. (April 10, D. Mo.).

10TH CAVALRY—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Lieut. Augustus C. Hart, 10th Cav., now at Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and report in person to the C.O. of that post in arrest. (April 6, D. Mo.).

11TH CAVALRY—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Second Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., now awaiting orders at San Francisco, Cal., will join his proper station at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (April 17, W.D.).

13TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, U.S. Cav., now unassigned, is assigned to the 13th Cavalry. (April 15, W.D.).

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., to take effect upon the conclusion of his examination for promotion. (April 14, W.D.).

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will proceed to Rock Island, Ill., and report in person on May 8, 1905, for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the design, construction, and operation, and witnessing the proof firing of the new three-inch field artillery material, model of 1902, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper stations: Capt. Stephen M. Foote, John C. W. Brooks, Edward A. Millar, John E. McMahon, George W. Gatchell, Herman C. Schumm, William L. Kenly, William S. McNair, William J. Snow, Charles P. Summerall, John Conklin, jr. (April 14, W. D.).

Second Lieut. Louis R. Dice, A.C., is transferred from the 58th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list and is attached for duty to the 8th Company, C.A. Lieutenant Dice will report to the C.O., Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (April 14, W.D.).

Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in The Military Secretary's Department. (April 14, W.D.).

The leave from March 9 to 31, on account of sickness, granted Col. S. M. Mills, A.C., and extended to include April 17, 1905, is further extended to include May 1, 1905, on surgeon's certificate of disability. (April 17, D.E.).

The 56th and 48th Companies, Coast Artillery, are designated for temporary duty at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth respectively during the absence of the regular garrisons at the Joint Army and Navy Exercises. (April 17, D.E.).

Capt. William P. Stone, A.C., will accompany the troops ordered from Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., and upon arrival there will report to the C.O. Artillery District of the Chesapeake for such duty as he may assign him. (April 15, D.E.).

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Lieut. Col. John D. C. Hoskins, A.C. (April 14, W.D.).

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will proceed to posts for duty with companies of Coast Artillery, as indicated, during the Joint Army and Navy Exercises, 1905, viz.: Capt. Willmot E. Ellis to the 51st Co.; Capt. James A. Shipton to the 82d Co., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Capt. Winfield S. Overton to the 112th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; Capt. Malcolm Young to the 84th Co., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr., to the 100th Co., Fort Greble, R.I.; First Lieut. George Deiss to the 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Long to the 57th Co., Fort Adams, R.I.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards to the 84th Co., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Welsh to the 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell to the 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Matson to the 42d Co., Fort Mott, N.J.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Lomax to the 112th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 1st Lieut. David Y. Beckham to the 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Winn to the 53d Co.; 1st Lieut. Frank R. Weeks to the 5th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. William P. Platt to the 18th Co., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. Gordon Robinson to the 98th Co., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. William Tidball to the 83d Co., Fort Totten, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. Edward Gottlieb to the 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 2d Lieut. Hartman L. Butler to the 53d Co.; 2d Lieut. Clarence B. Ross to the 109th Co., Fort Greble, R.I.; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Alley to the 86th Co., Fort Wadsworth. Captains Ellis and Lieutenants Winn and Butler will proceed to New York city and thence by Army transport Summer to Fort Monroe, and there join the companies to which they are temporarily assigned by this order. (April 19, D.E.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Earl Biscoe, A.C., is extended ten days. (April 14, D.G.).

#### INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

During the temporary absence on leave of Capt. George C. Saffarans, Adj., 2d Inf., 1st Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, battalion adjutant, 2d Inf., will perform the duties of adjutant of the regiment. (April 3, 2d Inf.).

Second Lieut. George A. Wiczorek, 2d Inf., will report in person to Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Logan, Colo., for examination for promotion. (April 19, W.D.).

3D INFANTRY—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

G.O. 66, 3d Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Ala., Dec. 31, 1904.

At the request of the Battalion Commander, 1st Lieut. Rufus B. Clark, is, without prejudice, hereby relieved as Battalion Adjutant of the regiment to date Dec. 31, 1904.

Lieutenant Clark will remain on duty (attached) with Co. M of the regiment.

First Lieut. Bruno T. Scher is hereby appointed a Battalion Adjutant of the regiment, and is assigned to the 3d Battalion, to date Jan. 1, 1905.

By order of Colonel Woodbury:

J. W. BARKER, Captain and Adjutant, 3d Inf. The following transfers are made in the regiment, to date Jan. 1, 1905: 1st Lieut. Bernard Sharp, from Co. E to Co. F; 1st Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, from Co. F to Co. E. (Dec. 26, 3d Inf.).

11TH INFANTRY—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Byrd A. Page, 11th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (April 15, W.D.).

16TH INFANTRY—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Capt. W. C. Bennett, 16th Inf., was appointed regimental adjutant April 1 by R.G.O. No. 4, March 31, 1905, relieving Capt. John B. Bennett, whose term expired March 31, 1905.

Capt. C. L. Beckurts, 16th Inf., was appointed regimental commissary by R.G.O. No. 5, April 15, relieving Capt. Thomas M. Moody, appointed paymaster, U.S.A.

18TH INFANTRY—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 1, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Douglas Potts, Battalion Adjutant, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (April 11, D. Mo.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (April 11, D. Mo.).

18TH INFANTRY—COL. C. B. HALL.

Capt. Edson A. Lewis, 18th Inf., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Fort Slocum, N.Y., will return to his proper station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (April 14, W.D.).

22D INFANTRY—COL. H. WYGANT.

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the U.S. from the Philippine Islands via India and Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. James R. Goodale, 22d Inf. (April 18, W.D.).

27TH INFANTRY—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

First Lieut. William B. Gracie, 27th Inf., now at Columbus Barracks, O., will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 1, D. Lakes.).

29TH INFANTRY—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, Commissary, 29th Inf., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the

organized militia of the State of Utah. (April 11, S.W. D.).

30TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 10, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Lindsey P. Rucker, battalion adjutant, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (April 14, D. Mo.).

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., is assigned to duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (April 11, D.T.).

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf., Fort Reno, O.T., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (April 12, S.W. D.).

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry H. Simons, Philippine Scouts, is extended fifteen days. (April 13, W.D.).

Second Lieut. Adolph K. Berner, Philippine Scouts, is detailed Q.M. and Commissary at Binan, Laguna, vice 1st Lieut. William D. Shepard, Philippine Scouts, relieved. (March 2, D. Luzon.).

First Lieut. Peter Peterson, Philippine Scouts (27th Co.), will report to commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for duty with his company. (March 3, D. Luzon.).

Second Lieut. Frank M. Conklin, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Loquilloan, Samar, for duty with 1st Co. (March 1, D.V.).

Leave until June 30, 1905, is granted Major Charles T. Boyd, Philippine Scouts. (April 19, W.D.).

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., Capt. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav., Veterinarian Robert W. McKibbin, 4th Cav., is appointed to meet at Ogden, Utah, not later than May 10, 1905, for the purpose of inspecting public animals to be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department for use in the Philippine Islands. The members of the board will proceed to Weiser, Idaho; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of inspecting animals at those places. (April 15, W.D.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, Feb. 25, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Comsy. Sergt. James Hallahan, 12th Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail: Capt. William J. Pardee, 12th Inf.; Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 12th Inf., recorder. (Feb. 23, W.D.).

A board of officers is appointed to conduct the examinations for gunners of the 3d, 4th, 11th, 23d and 27th Batteries, Field Artillery. Detail for the board: Major Edward E. Gayle, A.C.; Capt. Milard E. Harmon, A.C., and 1st Lieut. James P. Robinson, A.C. Second Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, A.C., is detailed a member of the board vice Captain Harmon during the examination of the 11th Battery. The board will organize at Fort Myer as soon as practicable after April 30, 1905, and if practicable conclude the examinations at that post in the first week of May. (April 18, D.E.).

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for not to exceed three days is granted Major Samuel H. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, recruiting officer. (April 18, W.D.).

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following named enlisted men will be sent by their respective C.O. to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on or before April 20, 1905, with a view to final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army, viz.: Sergt. Luther Felker, Troop E, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Francis N. Bull, Troop E, 11th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Robert Blaine, Troop H, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Reynolds E. Migdalski, Troop H, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Louis R. Crawford, Troop H, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Robert Rossow, Troop H, 14th Cav.; Pvt. John Potts, 7th Battery, F.A.; Corpl. Ira Longanecker, Co. H, 6th Inf.; Corpl. Lawrence E. Hohl, Co. K, 6th Inf. (April 10, D. Mo.).

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Zamboanga, Mindanao, March 15. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, 22d Inf.; Major Chas. M. O'Connor, 14th Cav.; Major Charles M. Truitt, 23d Inf.; Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf.; Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf.; Samuel Seay, jr., 23d Inf.; Henry J. Hunt, 17th Inf.; and Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., judge advocate. (March 15, D. Mindanao.).

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., May 6, 1905. Detail for the court: Col. William Stanton, 6th Cav.; Capt. Joseph P. O'Neill, 25th Inf.; Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav.; Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf.; Joseph D. Leitch, commissary, 25th Inf.; Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf.; Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav.; Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf.; Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf.; Abraham G. Lott, 6th Cav.; James R. Church, M.D.; Edgar A. Macklin, 25th Inf.; Ward B. Pershing, 10th Cav.; Robert G. Paxton, adjutant, 10th Cav., judge advocate. (April 11, D. Mo.).

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Portland, Oregon, April 1 for Manila with 19th Infantry.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Tacoma Feb. 27.

DIX—Sailed from San Francisco April 2 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila April 15 for San Francisco with 13th Cavalry.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila March 18 for Portland, Ore.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco April 16.

SUMNER—Arrived at New York April 12.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco March 31 for Manila with 3d Squadron of 8th Cavalry.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 15, 1905.

A new equipment of the 7th Field Battery has already been used at drill. A front sight for a three-inch field carriage, equipped with a Hopkins binocular gun sight has been received and will be tested by the board early in the season. Other material from the Signal Corps, including Gibb's reel carts, new buzzer, field telephone, etc., has also been ordered shipped here for use by the same organization in the problem of fire control.

Major Granger Adams, Field Art., is to inspect the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., on May 19.

Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, 25th Inf., is on duty as instructor in military tactics and science at the college.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., post commandant, left on Sunday of last week for Omaha, where he assumed command of the Department of the Missouri on the day following. He will remain in command for twenty days during the absence of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, who is availing himself of a leave.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, U.S. Cav., accompanied by Mrs. Parker and their son George, arrived on Tuesday of last week from St. Louis, where he has been on duty as military secretary of the Northern Division. He is in command during the absence of Colonel Godfrey. It is presumed that he will be assigned to the 13th Cavalry when Lieut. Col. F. U. Robinson is promoted and retired this month. Mrs. Parker's stay was only temporary, as she returned East on Friday. They expect to set up housekeeping very shortly.

Lieut. Robert L. Love, 9th Cav., was slightly injured by his mount falling with him on the target range on Tuesday last. Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Prioleau, left for their new station last Monday.

Post orders forbid automobiles from traveling on Forsyth place, while a speed limit of eight miles within the limits of the garrison is also rigidly enforced. We are becoming very metropolitan out here in Kansas.

A number from the post will go to Lindsborg, Kas., on



Monday to hear the Messiah concerts which are given yearly at the college there.

Col. and Mrs. William Stanton left Tuesday for Fort Meade, S.D., where the colonel assumes command of the 6th Cavalry, to which he has just been promoted.

Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, Field Art., was called to Lenox, Mass., last week, Saturday, by the very sudden death of his brother. He returned on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Lee, 7th Cav., are busy packing to join the 7th Cavalry Squadron, en route to the Philippines. Lieutenant Lee has been on detached service here as an instructor in the school for farriers and blacksmiths.

Mrs. Zeising, wife of Post Coms. Sergt. Joseph Zeising, who has been quite ill, with a nurse in attendance, is convalescent.

The officers have shed the blue uniform for the olive drab.

Miss Knox has returned from Fort Leavenworth, where she made a short visit. Lieut. H. R. Casey, Field Art., arrived, Monday of last week, from Fort Greble, R.I., for duty with the 7th Field Battery. He had been here but a few days when he was called to the home of his mother by her serious illness with pneumonia.

Mounted guard mount has been inaugurated in the Cavalry subpost, as well as daily parades on the Republican Plaza. The former attracts a considerable number of sightseers.

The battalion baseball teams are putting in considerable time in practice. Last week the 9th Cavalry squadron's team won from the 25th Battery for the second time this season out of a total of three games. To-morrow the team of the 5th Field Artillery Battalion will play the colored soldiers.

Two teams from town defeated two from the post on the bowling alleys in the post gymnasium on Tuesday evening. The first game resulted in a victory for Riley. Score: Junction City, 1,162; Fort Riley, 1,207. The second game told a different story: Junction City, 1,384; Fort Riley, 1,072. The bowling of both teams was witnessed by a large crowd, which had a very visible effect upon the contestants. All were very much affected with stage fright. Further match games for prizes are being arranged.

Capt. G. W. Gatchell, Field Art., is to visit Topeka, and Lieutenant Churchill will be in command of the 6th Battery during his absence.

The first year class in equitation gave an exhibition in the riding hall Friday morning, which closed the course for the season. Lieut. P. D. Glassford also gave a most interesting exhibition of broncho busting. The following officers composed the class: Capt. W. H. McCornack, A. M. Miller and Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav.; Lieuts. S. B. Pearson, Hamilton Bowie, C. Emery Hathaway, E. A. Buchanan, S. W. Winfree, and George W. Winterburne, 9th Cav.; Basil N. Rittenhouse, Wade H. Westmoreland, John Symington, George H. Baird, William G. Meade, and E. P. Laurson, 11th Cav.; Robert L. Love, Marlborough Churchill, P. D. Glassford, F. B. Hennessy, J. B. Dillard, and E. L. Gruber, Field Art.

The post team turned the tables on the State Normal School from Emporia, Kas., on Tuesday evening, in the post gymnasium. The contest proved by far the best and the most closely played of the season. Captain Flaherty proved to be the star of the evening. The shooting of a goal by him in the second half, for a distance of at least three-quarters of the field, was decidedly spectacular. Erdman and Hill also played a beautiful game for Riley. Score: Emporia, 21; Fort Riley, 24.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. M. Maus, Med. Dept., left today for San Antonio, Tex., where the colonel will assume the duties of chief surgeon of the Department of Texas. They only returned here last week from an extended leave passed in the East and South.

The members of the Field Artillery Drill Regulations Board arrived last week and are domiciled for the present in the Cavalry subpost on Forsyth place. Major Eli D. Hoyle and Capt. Ernest Hinds and Charles T. Menoher, Field Art., compose the board. Before long they will be joined by Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, and Capt. T. C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., who will lend their assistance in the question of fire control.

The officers' polo team play to-morrow on the polo grounds of the Athletic Association.

Capt. H. C. Schumm, Field Art., from Fort Leavenworth, was in the post for a couple of days last week with Major Young, 18th Inf. He has been inspecting the Kansas Militia, and they finished their tour at Manhattan on April 11. Mr. McGuffin, of Washington, a representative of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was in the post last week, gathering statistics for his department.

Corporal Alvah L. Parker, 7th Field Battery, has been promoted a sergeant in the 7th Field Battery. Pvt. George Bauer has been appointed a corporal in the same organization.

Capt. M. S. Murray, Sub. Dept., left Sunday for West Point, N.Y., to witness the tests of some bread-making machinery. He will stop at Washington while in the East.

It has been recommended that the Field Artillery Battalion from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with Major H. M. Andrews in command, leave that post en route to Fort Riley, for its annual target practice, on Aug. 21, in order that it may be here and ready for work on Sept. 1. During the past two years the practice of this battalion has been held early in the summer and high water has interfered with the overland trip. The change to the fall season was made for this reason.

The 11th Cavalry squadron, Captain Haines commanding, went into camp on the target range to-day, for its annual season of target practice. An innovation is the lighting of the camp by electricity. The necessary lighting material is furnished by the Q.M. Department, and the power by the searchlight engine and dynamo, which have been transported to the range for that purpose. The new national range is being used.

The baker's school received nine new members last week, six from Columbus and three from Jefferson Barracks. The school has established its own mess, gone into camp near the bakery, and is now an organization by itself. It is the intention to ask for a building for the housing of the school members this year. It seems that the plan to establish a cooking school at the post has received the cordial approval of the Commissary General and all that remains is the direction of the Chief of Staff ordering it into existence.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., April 16, 1905.

In honor of Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, who leaves soon to take command of the Southwestern Division, Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, J.A. of the Department of the Colorado, gave a farewell dinner in Denver last Monday. Col. F. W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., and all of the department staff were present. Colonel Dunn attended the reunion of the Rough Riders, in which regiment he was a major, at San Antonio, Texas, later in the week.

Major and Mrs. E. H. Browne entertained at dinner last evening Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Wygant, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Drum and Lieut. D. W. Chamberlain.

Chaplain A. A. Pruden, 2d Inf., has secured by donation a large two-pole round-top tent and a portable illuminating gas generator, which he will use for his work and for the reading and writing tent of the enlisted men when in camp. The tent was shipped to the rifle range on Friday, where the chaplain will carry on his work throughout the practice season.

Lieut. C. W. Barber, 2d Inf., the range officer, and Capt. C. S. Lincoln's company, L, 2d Inf., have been at the Golden range for the past week preparing the range for the 3d Battalion, under Capt. P. E. Marquart, which marches out to-morrow. Major E. H. Browne, 2d Inf., will be in command of the camp.

Capt. A. E. Williams, Q.M., 2d Inf., has returned from a tour of inspection of those companies of the Colorado National Guard in the southern part of the State. Capt.

H. L. Roberts is still on his tour of inspection of the northern companies.

Col. and Mrs. A. L. Myer, 11th Inf., were in Denver last week on a shopping trip, from Fort D. A. Russell. Miss Mitchell is visiting her brother, Lieut. H. D. Mitchell, 2d Inf.

Lieuts. P. J. Lauber, C. W. Barber and F. V. S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., spent part of last week in Pueblo, Colo., testifying before the U.S. grand jury, which returned indictments against two saloon keepers near Fort Logan, and two residents of Denver who are charged with buying Government property from soldiers.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin gave a charming dinner Friday evening. The color scheme was white and green, and their guests were Miss Browne and Lieut. J. C. Kay, Mrs. Chamberlain and Lieut. G. DeG. Catlin.

#### FORT JAY.

Governors Island, N.Y., April 19, 1905.

Captain Perkins, 8th Inf., the officer in charge of some 300 prisoners at this post, has started work on the leveling of the parade ground west of the tennis court. When this task is completed the post will have on this ground one of the best athletic fields in this vicinity.

Col. and Mrs. Kerr entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, April 19. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Helstand, Mrs. Dravo, Mrs. Jenkins, Captain Skerrett and Lieutenant Dravo.

Mrs. Stuart, of New York city, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. A. Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson entertained Mr. Frank Hagemeyer, of South Orange, N.J., at dinner on Friday evening, April 14.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Foss, and Mrs. Mekeley, of Boston, Mass., were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Crabtree during the week.

Miss Sanders, of St. Paul, Minn., and Dr. Fisher, of Boston, Mass., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Walker. Miss Elise Walker, who is attending school away from home, is here spending a week's vacation with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Walker.

Miss Brown, Captain Cole and Captain Logan were the guests of Mrs. Jenkins at the hop on Friday evening, April 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil, of New York city, spent Sunday with Gen. and Mrs. Wade.

Mrs. Grant spent Thursday afternoon in the post calling upon the ladies of the garrison. General Grant's new house is nearly completed, and everyone looks forward to the time when Gen. and Mrs. Grant will again be with us.

Mrs. Dravo entertained at bridge whist Saturday evening, April 15.

A play entitled "The Silent Protector" was given in the post last week under the management of Mrs. Henry Helstand. Those in the cast were Miss Shearer, Miss Wood, Lieut. W. E. Johnson, Mr. Creswell Garlington and Mr. Jack Pullman.

Lieutenant Moller, 8th Inf., entertained the young people of the post at a euchre party on Saturday evening, April 14.

Capt. and Mrs. Perkins entertained Col. and Mrs. Helstand at dinner on Sunday evening.

The St. Cornelius Guild has met during lent as a sewing society, and has completed fifty garments, besides large contributions of partly worn clothing and blankets. These are to be sent to St. Helena's House, New York, for distribution among the worthy poor on the lower east side. The officers of the society are Mrs. James F. Wade, directress; Mrs. Moller, secretary and treasurer, and the membership consists of about thirty ladies of the post. The balance remaining in the treasury at the end of lent is to be given to the Army Relief Society.

Major and Mrs. Wood entertained at dinner on Friday evening. Those present were Miss Wood, Miss Rankine and Miss Newmann, of Louisville, Ky.; Messrs. Jones, Corbuser and Lieutenant Moller.

Miss Gorges is the guest of Miss Stella Dunn. Captain Johnson, 15th Cav., and Major Gale, Inspector General's Department, were the guests of Major and Mrs. Wood during the week.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 17, 1905.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins and Miss Jervey were guests in Kansas City Wednesday.

Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Dept., who has been in New York city for some time, returned to the post this week, having been ordered to Manchuria to fill the place left vacant by the capture of Colonel Havard, who was with the Russian army, by the Japanese. Capt. Faur F. Straub, Med. Dept., will leave in a short time for the isthmus of Panama to be on duty with the Panama Canal Commission.

The enlisted men have organized the Fort Leavenworth Social Club, which will meet each week at Union hall. Dancing will be the amusement indulged in, the music being furnished by the 18th Infantry orchestra. The first meeting will be to-night, Monday, April 17.

Mr. J. H. Hamilton, of the Pittsburg Steel Company's headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., who was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Halwood over Sunday, left for Omaha Monday evening.

Thursday evening the young people from the Christian church had charge of the evening service at the chapel. These services are being largely attended, and great interest is being shown and are invited to attend.

Corporals Ira Lohr, necker, Co. H, 6th Inf., and Laurence E. Hohl, Co. K, 6th Inf., are among the successful candidates who passed the preliminary examination for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. They will take their examinations on May 1.

Col. C. B. Hall, 18th Inf., has arranged for the removal of the post library from the administration building to Union hall. The rooms formerly used for the library will be occupied by Major Erwin as headquarters for the Cavalry squadron, and will also be used by the recruiting officer. Chaplain Alton will be in charge of the library at Union hall, and it is making it a very attractive place.

A great many were refused entrance to Pope Hall Tuesday evening for the entertainment given by the enlisted men, every available seat being taken long before the appointed hour; seven hundred chairs had been placed on the dancing floor, and there was not standing room left when the opening number was announced. The attractions were all well rendered, and the members all deserve great credit. Chaplain Axton announced that this entertainment was only preliminary to some larger undertakings in the future.

Major D. L. Howell and Major G. S. Young returned after an absence of several days.

The opening game of the post league on the West End parade ground Sunday afternoon was played by the Cavalry and Artillery teams. The game was very exciting and witnessed by a large number from both the fort and city. It ended in a small defeat for the Artillery, the score being 9 to 8.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harris Pendleton, 18th Inf., arrived at the post last week from their wedding journey. Mrs. Pendleton was Miss Katherine Sanno, and lived here several years when her father was stationed at this place.

Parades will commence to-day and will be kept up during the summer months. The battalion parades will be at 5:45 p.m. There will be no parades Saturday and Sunday evenings; on Friday afternoons full regimental drill by the 18th Infantry.

Prof. J. W. Green, dean of the law department of the University of Kansas, will deliver a lecture to the students of the Staff College, April 28. While here he will be the guest of Major Boughton. Mrs. Field, of Detroit, is the guest of her daughters, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Grote. Miss Adams, daughter of Major and Mrs. Adams, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Erwin.

Major Edward C. Carter, who is now in Manila, is expected to arrive here in July, and will come here as chief

surgeon. Major J. B. Erwin left Thursday evening for New York city where he will remain for some little time.

General Jackson, of Leavenworth, inspected Co. A, Missouri Militia, at Tarkio, Mo., last Tuesday, and found the company in good condition.

A party of officers and young ladies of the post, including Miss Geraldine Taylor, of the city, had a moonlight ride Thursday evening which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The Soldiers' Home, Salt Creek valley, and the city were included in the route.

Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, who will go to Fort Riley in a few days, will be the guest of friends here for a short time.

Among the successful civilian candidates for commissions for second lieutenant is Thomas Duncan, son of Col. J. W. Duncan, 8th Inf. Mr. Duncan is well known at post, having been here several months with his father, and his friends are pleased to hear of his good fortune.

Lieut. L. M. Adams, Engr. Corps, will leave the latter part of this month and go to Washington to attend the wedding of his brother at that place. Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., will leave for Fort Monroe to be the guest of friends; Lieut. R. P. Howell has left on a short leave. Lieut. E. G. Peyton, 18th Inf., will leave soon for the East, to be absent two months.

The Fort Leavenworth Mandolin Club will go to Kansas City this week to give an entertainment in the Orpheum theater.

Gen. H. B. Freeman left Saturday evening for Georgia to visit relatives. Lieut. W. E. Mills spent Saturday in Kansas City, Mo. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Major D. E. McCarthy and Major Barth left Saturday for a short stay at Excelsior, Mo.

An unusually attractive service was conducted at the post chapel last evening. Capt. R. H. C. Kelton sang "The Palms," Lieut. A. L. Conger played the organ accompaniment, and Lieut. W. E. Mould the violin obligato.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stickney and sons, of St. Paul, Minn., have been the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Freeman for several days. Miss Ruth Atwood has returned to the city from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. William Austin, in Walla Walla, Wash.

#### KEY WEST.

Key West, Fla., April 15, 1905.

March went out "like a lion" with rain, wind and a troubled sea, across which the heavy boom of the twelve-inch guns at Fort Taylor sent reverberating echoes; the quarterly target practice furnishing the motive.

Artillery Corps inspectors have been as plentiful as grasshoppers in Kansas. Major Weaver, of the Atlantic Division; General Barry, Major Waltz, and Major W. R. Hamilton have been among recent official visitors at the Key West Barracks, where Col. and Mrs. Walter Howe dispense a generous hospitality.

On March 29, the same day that the Coast Squadron, under Rear Admiral Dickins, sailed for Pensacola, the lighthouse tender, Mangrove, with Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Nickels on board, returned from a two months' trip up the West coast, Mobile having been their most distant North.

The Armenians, with Capt. George C. Reiter, U.S.N., and Congressman Daizel on board, stopped for a day on their way to Cuba; also more recently the Ivy, with Major W. E. Craighill, C.E., after visiting the adjacent lighthouses, rode out a gale in the harbor before returning to Mobile. The Yarta (Heart's Delight), flying the English flag, and having on board her owner, the Right Hon. Arnold Morley, ex-quartermaster general of Great Britain, and Sir Charles Cuet, Royal Navy, visited Key West on a fishing expedition the last of March, but the weather proving unfavorable during their brief stay, neither tarpon, kingfish, nor barracuda rewarded their zeal.

The Topeka was the first of the disbanding fleet to arrive from Pensacola, quickly followed on April 12 by our old friend, the Texas, and monitors. Like a horse that is on the home stretch, their speed in coaling proved an index of their impatience and thirty-six hours limited their stay.

Major Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C., visited Dry Tortugas on April 11, to inspect and report on the Marine garrison there established.

Some interesting work is being done on Loggerhead Key, adjoining Dry Tortugas, by a scientific expedition under Dr. Alfred J. Mayor, who proposes to stock an aquarium with rare and hitherto little known forms of submarine life, for exhaustive observation and experiment. This expedition, being under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute, promises to be thorough and illuminating in its results.

#### FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 17, 1905.

Major Adam Slaker, of Fort Morgan, in command of this Artillery District, inspected Fort Barrancas on Wednesday morning and attended the practice on the big guns at Forts Pickens and McRee.

Mrs. Wingate and daughter, of New York city, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Lyon for the past month, returned to their home on Monday evening.

Madam de Gramendia, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John E. Stephens, and expects to remain until Mrs. Stephens and the children go north for the summer. Mrs. Stephens gave a card party in honor of her mother on Wednesday afternoon, to which the ladies of the post and navy yard were invited.

Capt. and Mrs. Cole and Dr. Ford entertained the Army and Navy Card Club on Friday evening. The rooms and halls of the quarters of Captain Cole were beautifully and tastefully decorated and delightful refreshments and punch were served.

The Artillery band came home from Fort Morgan on Sunday morning, where they have been playing for the past month. The baseball team of Fort Morgan had advantage of the transportation to come up and have a game with Fort Barrancas. The result was 22 to 1 in favor of the home team.

#### MINDANAO.

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., March 10, 1905.

Rifle and carbine range practice has been pursued at Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., during the months of January, February and March, to the maximum by the Squadron, 14th Cav., and by the 23d Infantry, this season. The range has twenty-six targets, all of which were in daily use. Lieutenant Colonel Brush, inspector general, says that target practice, in letter and spirit, has been pursued to an unexcelled extent by the troops, under Colonel Reade's command. The latter has asked General Corbin to recognize the 23d Infantry by announcing that the Division rifle competition will take place at Malabang in April; otherwise the competitors from that regiment will be unable to send representative contestants to engage in the annual competition. At time of writing, the location of the Division of the Philippines Infantry competition has not been made public. In December last, Colonel Reade personally visited Iloilo for the purpose of securing General Carter's endorsement of the Malabang range as the one where the competitors from the Department of Visayas would try issue with the experts from the Department of Luzon and from the Department of Mindanao.

As timely action was also taken at Manila by the colonel of the 24d, last November; further, as the 23d leaves, May 15, the post of Manila for Madison Barracks, it is expected that the 23d Infantry will be given the opportunity it seeks, viz., participation in one more shoot. "RIFLE."



**HENRY CLEWS & CO.**

BANKERS, 11, 12, 15 and 17 BROAD ST., N.Y.  
Members New York Stock Exchange.  
Securities bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Army and Navy officers Banking accounts solicited.

**Letters of Credit** issued available the world over.  
Washington Office, 709 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

**International Banking Corporation**  
Capital and Surplus, \$7,897,391.

Branches in the Orient, London, Mexico and Panama  
Depository for the U. S. in China and the Philippines.  
2½ per cent interest allowed on drawing accounts.  
3½ and 4 per cent on fixed deposits for 6 and 12 months.  
Washington Branch - 1415 G St., N. W.

**Ætna Banking & Trust Co.**

1222 F STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE, Pres. A. B. CLEMENTS, Cashier

OUR banking by mail system, covered by U. S. Patent, commends itself specially to Army and Navy as the most convenient system devised for safely transmitting funds.

Pays 4 per cent. interest on savings deposits

LIEUT. JAMES HAMILTON, U.S.A., (Ret.), Counsellor at Law. Washington Office:—Loan and Trust Bldg. New York City Office:—No. 31 Nassau St.

A 1ST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, Sept. 23, 1901, about 100 on the list, WILL GIVE \$200.00 for a TRANSFER with any 1st Lieutenant of Infantry or Cavalry with date of commission not later than January, 1903. Address, HIRAM, Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. City.

CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY about 100 on list desires transfer to CAVALRY. Address E. Q. V., care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y.

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

**BURGLARS, SNEAKTHIEVES AND FIRE.**

Make protection necessary for Books and Accounts, Valuable Papers, Money, Jewels, &c. Our safes absolutely protect their contents. New and Second-hand safes at low prices. Special styles for offices, homes and for use on board ship.

Send for catalogue and prices.

**HERRING HALL MARVIN SAFE CO.,**  
400 Broadway, New York.
**MONEYS ADVANCED ON ALLOTMENTS**

To Army and Navy Officers by  
J. BOAS, Banker and Broker, 330 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

**GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.**

ARTISTS' MATERIALS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS**  
AND IMPORTERS  
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

THE M. M. M. CO., of 511 14th St., Washington, D. C., is the first and only company in existence that has successfully cleaned Government Ships, Barracks and other buildings of Vermin of all kinds. All Bureaus approve requisitions for its services. Recommended by the Army, Navy and R. C. S. Write for information.

**"Army and Navy Preparatory School."**

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 13th and Princeton Sts., Washington, D.C.

**The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba**

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U.S.A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY****ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.**

GENERAL WILDER S. METCALF, President.

Qualifications for membership, honorable service in the Philippines, Army or Navy prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$6.00. For information address T. E. Duncan, National Secretary, 1318 E. 33d St., Kansas City, Mo.

**JACOB REED'S SONS,**

Chestnut St. West of Broad,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**UNIFORMS and**  
**ACCOUTREMENTS**

for Officers of the

**ARMY, NAVY and**  
**MARINE CORPS.**

FOUNDED 1824 BY JACOB REED.

**H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.**

6 DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER \$12  
REAL WORTH.....\$18

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

**FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS**

on short notice to Army and Navy  
Officers anywhere, active or retired.  
Call or write for full particulars

**LOUIS SILVERMAN**

PRIVATE BANKER, Established 1882.  
140 Nassau Street, New York City.



New York Bottling Co.  
TRADE MARK  
BEST UVAL

GINGER ALE, SARSAPARILLA, CLUB SODA, ETC.  
514-516-518-520 W. 36th ST., N.Y. U.S.A.

Just prior to his departure from Washington on April 20 for his long inspection trip with the Quartermaster General, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, ordered a board of general officers, consisting of Major Gen. James F. Wade, and Brig. Gens. F. D. Grant, Frank D. Baldwin, Tasker H. Bliss and Albert L. Mills, to meet in Washington May 29, to select two captains of the Army for General Staff duty to fill the vacancies that will be caused by the appointment of Capt. Benjamin Alvord as major and military secretary when Lieutenant Colonel Tweedale retires, and the detail of Capt. Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf., for special duty in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department as assistant to Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of that bureau. Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, General Staff, will not, at his own request, be detailed to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, preferring, it is understood, his duties on the General Staff. It has not yet been decided what officer will be chosen to be secretary of the General Staff upon the promotion and consequent relief of Captain Alvord, but the name of Capt. Charles H. Muir is prominently mentioned in this connection.

In view of the fact that each new or revised regulation in the book of new Navy regulations now in preparation must be approved and signed by the President separately, it is improbable that the book will be ready for publication for many months. It is hardly to be expected that the President will have the time to finish all the signatures between the time he returns from the west and his departure for Oyster Bay for the summer, nor is it at all certain that the revision will have been completed by that time. Suggestions are from time to time received about these regulations which necessitate consideration and care must always be taken to see that each regulation accurately conforms to the precedent of the Department as recorded in the decisions of the Judge Advocate General.

Much interest is being taken by naval officers on duty at the Navy Department in the outcome of the appeal, which we recently published in the Army and Navy Journal, of Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler for a revision of the construction given to the promotion provisions of the Personal Act by the Judge Advocate General's Office of the Navy. If Lieutenant Chandler's contention that this construction of the act was erroneous is upheld, it will mean a serious change in the lineal standing of many officers of the Navy. The case was this week submitted to the Attorney General of the United States, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. His opinion is being awaited with much interest by the Navy Department.

As over four hundred marines now in the Philippines will have completed thirty months' service in the archipelago this August, it will be necessary to send out a relief for them some time in the summer or early fall. The arrangements for this relief have not yet been completed.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1868.)

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Cable address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

**OUR SEMI-CENTENNIAL REGIMENTS.**

Four regiments of our Army organized in 1855 during the administration of Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War, have their semi-centennial. They are the 4th and 5th Cavalry and the 9th and 10th Infantry. Previous to 1855 our total Cavalry force consisted of two regiments of dragoons and one of mounted riflemen, and the 4th Cavalry was named in 1855 the 1st, and the 5th Cavalry the 2d. The 6th Cavalry was organized in 1861 and the 7th to 10th, inclusive, in 1866. Names of men subsequently distinguished in war were found in the first roster of these regiments. "Bull" Sumner, who has two sons bearing the rank of general officer in the Army, was colonel of the 1st (4th). Joe Johnston was Lieutenant colonel; Emory, whose son is now a captain in the Navy, and Sedgwick were the majors. The captains in the order of rank were D. B. Sackett, T. J. Wood, McClellan and Sturgis, of the Union Army, and De Saussure, Walker, Anderson, Beall, Steuart and Garnett, of the Confederacy. The first lieutenants were McIntosh, Carr, Ranson, Bell, Perkins, Iverson, Love, Frank Wheaton, Stanley, Stockton, J. E. B. Stuart. All of these first lieutenants joined the Confederacy except Carr and Wheaton. The second lieutenants were Elmer Otis, McIntyre, E. W. Crittenden, W. A. B. Jones, H. T. Clarke, Riddick, Thompson, J. R. Church, Colburn.

The officers of the 2d (6th) Cavalry as they appear in the first Army Register following the organization of the regiment were Col. A. S. Johnston, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Lee, Majors W. J. Hardee and Geo. H. Thomas, Captains Van Dorn, E. K. Smith, Oakes, I. N. Palmer, Stoneman, O'Hara, Bradfute, Travis, Brackett and Whiting; 1st Lieutenants Evans, R. W. Johnson, J. H. McArthur, C. W. Field, Garrard, Jenifer, W. B. Royall, Chambliss, Eagle and Radzinski; second lieutenants, Shaaff, Cosby, Lowe, J. B. Hood, Witherell, Minter, Pifer, R. C. Wood, Van Camp, J. B. Wheeler.

Of the 2d (5th) Cavalry the biographer of Lee says: "During the fall and winter of 1855-56 the 2d Cavalry was recruited and organized at Jefferson Barracks. Colonel Lee in this work brought to bear with great effect his fine power of organization and discipline. A finer body of troops than the 2d Cavalry was never seen. The colonel was a perfect soldier, and his subalterns were unsurpassed for ability and conduct. As a proof of the superiority of these officers it may be said that this regiment turned out more distinguished men than any other regiment in the Army." The biographer of Thomas says: "Half of the company officers were from civil life, and all had to undergo, like the recruits, the 'setting-up process.' This part was entrusted to Thomas and the subsequent soldierly record of the young officers of this regiment demonstrated very clearly how thoroughly he performed his duty."

The 9th Infantry dates its present existence from 1855, but the original 9th was organized in 1799 with Josiah Carville Hall, of Maryland, as lieutenant colonel commandant. It was disbanded in 1800, again organized in 1812 and under Simeon Learned (Mass.), as colonel, took an active part in the War of 1812, having Lundy's Lane and other battles of that period inscribed upon its record. Again disbanded in 1815, it was reorganized in 1847 with Truman B. Ransom (Vt.), who was killed at Chapultepec, as its colonel. The regiment bore a distinguished part in Mexico, sixteen officers and eleven enlisted men being mentioned for distinguished conduct at Chapultepec, among them the late R. C. Drum, then a second lieutenant and afterwards A.G. of the Army.

Disbanded for the third time, the 9th received its final reorganization under the Act of 1855, which added four regiments to the Army. George Wright was colonel, Silas Casey, lieutenant colonel, and Steptoe and Garnett majors. The captains were Lugenbeel, Dent, F. E. Patterson, Pickett, Winder, Woodruff, Bowman, Guthrie, Archer, Fletcher; first lieutenants, H. M. Black, Frazier, English, Sargent, Van Voast, Bissell, G. W. Carr, R. H. Davis, J. C. Howard, C. R. Woods; second lieutenants, Fleming, Douglass, Myers, I. Miller, P. A. Owen, Harvie, C. A. Reynolds, D. B. McKibbin, Wickliffe and J. K. Allen.

The original officers of the 10th Infantry, which was organized in 1855, were Col. E. B. Alexander, Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith; Majors W. H. T. Walker and E. R. S. Canby; Captains Gardner, Nelson, Bee, Heth, M. S. Pitcher, N. S. Webb, Tracy, Gove, Dunovant and Tidball; 1st Lieutenants Cumming, C. Grover, Marshall, Maynadier, Kelly, J. F. Harrison, Clinton, McNab, P. T. Swaine, Farney and Dudley; 2d Lieuts. L. A. Williams, Deshler, Russell, Murry, Nicholls, Kearny, Dunham, J. H. Hill, C. E. Bennett and T. M. Bryan. Of the first 500 men enlisted for this regiment, 285 were foreign born and 275 men deserted before completing their enlistment.

To give anything like an adequate account of the four



regiments which came in to the Army half a century ago would require space beyond our limits. Their record is part of the honorable record of our Army in war and peace. The change of conditions in our Army during the last half century is indicated by this extract from Mrs. Lane's account of "Old Days in the Old Army."

"The pay per month for a first lieutenant of mounted rifles was \$93—vast wealth it seemed to me. More would have been useless for there was nothing to buy, so that the commissary bill was the only one we owed monthly, except servants' wages and one to the laundress, and we saved money. The commissary furnished only necessary articles of food at that time, such as coffee, flour, sugar, rice, ham and pork, which list of eatables did not offer much to tempt the appetite; the day of canned meats, vegetables and fruits was not yet.

"Butter, eggs and chickens were brought to the post sometimes from the ranches, eighteen or twenty miles away, the owners running the risk of being murdered by the Indians every trip they made. Game was very abundant, and almost at our door; deer, turkeys, partridges and ducks could be found right around the post (Fort Inge, Texas), while the lovely, clear stream that ran just back of the house was filled with magnificent black bass, which were easily caught, and often weighed six and eight pounds."

#### HOSTILITY TO THE MILITARY SERVICES.

Under the above caption the New Orleans Picayune, a journal whose intelligent interest in military and naval questions we have already had occasion to commend, publishes an article in which the belief is expressed that there is throughout the country an increasing feeling of hostility to continued appropriations for the Army and Navy on the present liberal scale. Our contemporary holds that it was largely due to the powerful influence of President Roosevelt that those appropriations were not reduced more sweepingly by the last Congress than they actually were, and it predicts that as the pressure upon Congress for grants of money for public buildings, river and harbor improvement, irrigation and other internal projects increases, the interests of the military services will suffer at the hands of the appropriation committees. Consequently, says the Picayune, in a spirit which is distinctly friendly, "officers of the Army and Navy would do well to carefully study the signs of the times and govern themselves accordingly \* \* \* The indications should convince those in charge of the Army and Navy that henceforth strong arguments will have to be presented to Congress to justify every expenditure, and that the rapid expansion which recent years have witnessed will not be continued at the same rate. That both services will have to combat actual hostility in some quarters is only too evident \* \* \* Both services would do well to make the very best use of present advantages and to miss no opportunity to convince the people that the maintenance of an efficient, if small, Army and a strong Navy is essential to the nation's safety and that the money thus spent is the best possible insurance of the great possessions and interests this country must safeguard."

The advice proffered by our Southern contemporary is entirely well-meant and will be received in the kindest spirit by those to whom it is addressed. We submit, however, that it is somewhat after-wise. For he is blind indeed who cannot see that the Army and Navy are already doing their utmost day by day to justify their existence. There never was a time when the Army and Navy in peace performed more work and harder work for the money expended upon them than they are performing to-day. There never was a time when the labor, mental and physical, the discipline and efficiency required of the officers and men of both services were more exacting than at present. Nor was there ever a time when the requirements for entrance into the services and for promotion therein were more rigorous. Modern military conditions are such that our Army and Navy are required to be thorough and highly specialized schools in time of peace in order to fit them for effective action in war. The working day of the soldier or sailor, whether he be officer or enlisted man, includes its regular hours of study, drill, practice and other prescribed labor of which the general public knows little or nothing. Yet exacting as it is, this educational routine is responded to cheerfully and faithfully by both services with the result that our Army and Navy in matters of intelligence, physical vigor, discipline, organization, and efficiency are to-day in a condition of excellence unsurpassed at any former period in their history.

There is undoubtedly a certain latent, unreasoning indifference and perhaps some degree of actual hostility to the maintenance of an efficient Army and Navy in the United States. There always will be, so long as we as a people cling to the fool notion that soldiers and sailors can be made simply by taking raw volunteers and placing uniforms on their backs. But to thoughtful Americans who know that the maintenance of organized military force is essential to the safety of national interests, and who know that it takes time, money and labor to transform military resources into military strength—to all such the Army and Navy in their present condition present irrefutable proof that every dollar spent upon them has been wisely invested. Their conduct, their methods, their work are all open to scrutiny and will bear the most searching investigation. The money voted for their support is regularly accounted for to the last penny, their expenditures are carefully examined and approved by the civil authorities and they are willing to be judged on

the showing of their record in peace or war. That record presents the whole case for the Army and Navy. If it fails to convince the people that both services are worth supporting on the most liberal scale the plain inference is that facts no longer possess any convincing force.

Another suggestion offered by the Picayune, which deserves attention, is the following with regard to the increase of the Navy: "It must be shown that the ships and men demanded are not meant to constitute our Navy the rival of that of Great Britain, but to enable it to cope with any effective force any of the powers of Europe might be able to send to any part of the West Indies or South America, or to our own coast." In this view of the case the Picayune entirely overlooks one of the underlying bases of our naval policy. There is nowhere any sincere desire or intent that our Navy shall be equal to England's. There is an increasing consciousness on both sides of the Atlantic that Anglo-American interests are not on right-angular but on parallel lines, and that a war calling the fleets of America and England into action would find them working in unison. That belief is so strong, in fact, that the two countries no longer seriously consider each other in the distribution and strategic organization of their fleets.

The impulses which have broadened our naval policy and compelled the adoption of an extensive and continuous program of warship construction have their origin in continental Europe. Our safety will not be insured by a Navy able to cope with that which "any of the powers of Europe" might send against us, as the Picayune suggests. What we must be prepared to meet is a possible combination of continental powers. Our position, our interests, our inadequately defended territories in distant seas, and, above all, our assertive national policy as a world power—these all serve as temptations if not as incentives to continental naval combinations against the United States. Our present naval policy was formulated with the possibility of such combinations in view, and the purpose back of it is to create a Navy great enough to discourage ventures of that character. Will anybody contend that the Navy is already sufficiently powerful for that purpose? Are there not conceivable combinations of continental fleets against which our own would be at a perilous disadvantage? If so, in what direction does safety lie? Shall we seek it, as British naval experts have already proposed, in a naval alliance with England, or in the increase of our fleet to such proportions as will enable it at least to balance the strength of any combination of two or three continental navies? That is the naval problem which the American people must solve, and the solution lies either in continuous warship construction on a broad scale or in a definite alliance with Great Britain.

#### OUR NAVY IN THE FAR EAST.

The importance of maintaining the Navy in a condition of thorough efficiency is sharply emphasized by impending events in the Far East. The naval crisis of the Russo-Japanese war is clearly approaching. The opposing fleets are maneuvering for a combat which, if decisive one way or the other, will determine the control of the sea and may vitally affect the land campaign in Manchuria. Thus far Rojestvensky and Togo have both concealed their movements so carefully that the scene of the coming battle is wholly a matter of conjecture. If Rojestvensky should strike for either of the channels between the Island of Formosa and the Island of Luzon the battle with Togo's fleet would be fought unpleasantly close to our naval frontier in the Orient. Both fleets are desperately in need of bases in the waters in which they are now maneuvering. Neither has an accessible port of refuge for its crippled ships, for supplies or for its sick and wounded. Bearing this fact in mind, the presence of many strange warships in Philippine waters in the last two weeks seems highly significant. The possession of a base in one of the many fine harbors in the Philippine archipelago would be of great advantage to either Togo or Rojestvensky. Is it with a view of obtaining such a foothold that these unknown warships have been mysteriously cruising in those waters? Or are their movements merely a series of blind maneuvers preliminary to a Russian dash for the Pacific?

In any event, the maneuvers of the opposing fleets are regarded with deep concern by the United States Government and are being closely observed by Admiral Train, commander of the Asiatic Fleet. The fact that several vessels have been sighted off the east coast of the Island of Luzon would seem to indicate that they were Japanese, but on the other hand those reported as cruising in the waters of the Sulu archipelago, if belonging to either belligerent, must have been Russian. It is hardly probable for any conceivable purpose that the Japanese should have gone so far to the south, and thus leave an unguarded route open for a Russian dash to the Pacific. Nevertheless the available information, fragmentary and uncertain as it is, conveys the impression that the maneuvers of both fleets are verging toward the waters of the Philippines, and for that reason Admiral Train has instituted vigorous measures to prevent any violation of neutrality at the ports of the archipelago. Vessels of his fleet are on patrol at all points of the archipelago where a foreign commander might be tempted to seize a base, and the movements of strange warships are scrutinized with unflinching vigilance.

Fortunately our Asiatic Fleet is abundantly able to deal with any emergency that may arise from the operations of the opposing fleets in Philippine waters. Next to the British it is the largest fleet in Asiatic waters

representing a neutral power, and its known strength in ships and personnel will tend to discourage any inclination to establish naval bases on American territory. But without such a naval force on the Asiatic Station conditions might easily arise that would tempt one or the other or both of the belligerents to violate the neutrality of our ports in the Philippines with unpleasant results to us. In short, the presence of the Asiatic Fleet is perhaps all that has saved us from an entanglement over questions of violated neutrality in the islands. The situation affords an important object lesson on the saving influence of naval organization, naval distribution and naval efficiency.

On April 20 Secretary Taft ordered the following highly important order promulgated: "Orders: I. In conformity with the provisions of Section 1331, Revised Statutes, the Chief of Staff is charged with the supervision of matters in the War Department pertaining to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. 2. By direction of the President, paragraph 2 of the General Regulations for the United States Military Academy is amended to read as follows: '2. The Superintendent, and, in his absence, the next in rank, shall have the immediate government and military command of the Academy, and shall be commandant of the military post at West Point. The Superintendent will render to the Military Secretary of the Army in accordance with paragraph 787, Army Regulations, all required reports, returns and estimates concerning the Academy.'—WM. H. TAFT."

Among the problems to be settled by joint Army and Navy boards on coast defense is that of the use of submarine boats, instead of submerged mines, in the defense of harbors. The question of the unnecessary duplication of power plants at coast stations may also be considered. As the board do not propose to give any information concerning their work until they have completed it, what they may do is chiefly a matter of inference and speculation. An allotment has been made by the War Department to place searchlights in the forts on platforms, which can be raised or lowered so that they can be used without giving information as to their locality to a prowling enemy. The Board of Ordnance and Fortification are proposing to provide the battery commander with protection against the sun when he is in the "crow's nest." The board is also to test the DeKnight automatic gun, non-delay action, fuses and Babcock intrenching tools.

On April 15, the Navy Department received a telegram from Capt. John E. Pillsbury, Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Fleet, announcing the blowing off of the muzzle of one of the eight-inch guns of the battleship Iowa while that ship was engaged in target practice near Pensacola. Fortunately no one was injured. The Department has ordered a thorough investigation of the accident. The telegram stated that after four of the eight-inch guns had been fired the muzzle of the fifth gun blew off at the first round. The gun was one of the old type, mounted on the Iowa before the war with Spain, and was designed for the use of black powder. The muzzle of the gun was therefore thinner than those of the new guns. An examination, after the accident, showed the powder to have been normal, so that the fault was undoubtedly with the gun. The gun had been fired 103 times. Several other guns of this same type have suffered accidents already.

In our summing up of the result of our canvass of the opinion of the Army on selection in our issue of April 8, we stated that many of those who said "yes," in reply to the question whether they were in favor of selection, qualified their approval in one form or another. Analyzing the seven per cent. of replies in the affirmative, we find that fifteen officers approve of General Crozier's scheme, sixteen are in favor of a distinguished service list, thirteen favor Captain Muir's scheme, twenty-six desire selection by the elimination of the incompetent and seven qualify their approval of selection by saying that they do not desire any change unless some system of selection can be adopted which will make "pull" impossible. Thirty-five officers reply "yes" without adding any remarks.

The new manual of the Pay Department of the Army has been completed and is now in the hands of the printer. In the opinion of officers of the Pay Department stationed in Washington the new manual is as near perfection as a book of this kind can be. Great care was taken, under the direction of Paymaster General Dodge, in the preparation of the manual.

News has reached the Navy Department that the ships of the North Atlantic Fleet have finished the firing of their big guns in the record target practice and it is a matter of satisfaction that this has been accomplished without any other mishap than the blowing off of a muzzle of one of the 8-inch guns of the Iowa.

Reports continue to reach the Navy Department that conditions are improving in Dominican waters and that the position of President Morales is becoming more secure every day. It appears that the naval officers on duty in these waters have again performed a difficult task with their usual tact and sound judgment.



## JOHN PAUL JONES.

It is a singularly auspicious circumstance that one of the final acts in Gen. Horace Porter's brilliant and useful career as American Ambassador to France should be the discovery of the burial place of John Paul Jones and the reclamation of the remains of that great naval commander for sepulcher in the soil of his adopted country. The novel and difficult search which has at last been crowned with success extended over a period of nearly six years and entailed a burden of labor and expense which a man less resolute or less generous than General Porter would have evaded. But with General Porter the task became a patriotic duty to the performance of which he cheerfully dedicated his time, his energy and his private means. The success of the undertaking, which has placed the American people under an obligation of enduring gratitude to its organizer, is briefly described in the following cablegram from General Porter to the Secretary of State under date of April 14:

"Six years' search for the remains of Paul Jones has resulted in success. Having explored the old Saint Louis cemetery, where the admiral was buried in a leaden coffin and where I had verified the fact that all the dead remained entirely undisturbed, I found only four coffins of lead. The first three bore plates giving names and dates of burial, the fourth was in solidity of construction and workmanship much superior to the others, and like them was similar in shape to mummy coffins, widening from feet to shoulders with a small, round top to fit head like all coffins of that period. No plate could be found. One may have been put on the outer wooden coffin, few vestiges of which are left. Another corpse had been buried immediately on top. Appearances indicate that in digging that grave a wooden coffin had been partly stripped off, and the plate may then have been carried away. On opening the coffin the body fortunately found was quite well preserved, the coffin having been filled with alcohol, but which had evaporated, and the body was carefully packed in straw. As I predicted in a former report, the coffin contained neither uniform, sword nor decorations. It was discovered in one of the spots where I expected to find it. I took it to the School of Medicine, where Doctors Capitan and Papillault, the distinguished professors of the School of Anthropology, well known for their large experience in such matters, were charged with removing the body from the coffin and making a minute examination for purposes of identification. They were furnished with medallions, portraits, Houdon's two busts, authentic measurements, description of color of hair, and all the mass of information which had been collected regarding Paul Jones' appearance. The following facts were fully substantiated: Length of body five feet seven inches, Paul Jones' exact height; head in size and shape identical with head of Paul Jones, hair on head and body dark brown, same as that of Paul Jones, in places slightly gray, indicating a person of his age, forty-five years; high forehead, hair long, combed back, reaching below shoulders, gathered in a clasp at back of neck, curled in two rolls on temples; face clean shaven, corresponding exactly with descriptions, portraits and busts of the admiral. Buried in shirt and wrapped in sheet linen in good condition, bearing a small initial worked with thread, either a J, or if read upside down, a P. Coffin very solid. Body carefully preserved and packed. Limbs wrapped with tin foil, evidently for purpose of sea transportation of a long distance, as indicated in an authentic letter of his particular friend and pall-bearer, Colonel Blackden, which says: 'His body was put into a leaden coffin on the 20th that in case the United States, which he had so essentially served and with so much honor, should claim his remains they might be more easily removed.' Autopsy showed distinct proofs of disease of which the admiral is known to have died. Identification complete in every particular. Detailed reports of all facts duly certified by participants and witnesses will go by mail. Will have remains put in suitable casket and deposited in receiving vault of American Church till decision reached as to most appropriate means of transportation to America.—PORTER."

As soon as word of the discovery reached Washington the following despatch was sent to General Porter by Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N.:

"Cordial congratulations upon the wonderful results of your long search." In reply the following was sent to Admiral Dewey by General Porter: "Happy to receive congratulations concerning the father of the American Navy from his most illustrious successor."

Thus it happens that after more than a century of neglect and injustice the remains of the founder and fighting genius of the United States Navy are to have a final resting place in the land he served so lovingly, so gallantly and so well. But the performance of that grateful task imposes another obligation upon the American people which they are in honor bound to discharge promptly and in the most generous measure. The recovery of the body of the great commodore was due solely to the liberality, perseverance and intelligent effort of a single patriotic American citizen. Congress has been asked repeatedly for a modest appropriation to defray the expenses of the necessary search, but those requests have invariably been refused, the last Congress having rejected a bill voting \$30,000 for that purpose, in spite of General Porter's earnest assurance that with that sum at his disposal he could probably accomplish the object desired. It therefore remained for General Porter to prosecute the search at his own expense or abandon it altogether, and thanks to his largeness of heart and mind he chose the latter course, with the result that the memory of John Paul Jones is to receive the honor which is its due. The obvious and immediate duty of Congress when it next assembles is not merely to reimburse General Porter to the last dollar he has expended in his unselfish labor, but to give him a vote of thanks for a unique and distinguished service which the Government should have undertaken long ago.

It has already been decided that the transfer of the body of John Paul Jones from France to America shall be accompanied with ceremonies of the most imposing character. The United States Government has announced that a splendid squadron of the Navy will be sent to France to receive the remains, and it is understood that the embarkation will be preceded by a funeral pageant of great magnificence, in which the French Government and its army and navy will be extensively represented. It is possible also that the American squadron on its return to the United States will be accompanied by a French warship as an additional mark of honor, and it is certain that its arrival in this country will be the occasion for ceremonies of surpassing dignity and splendor.

While the final resting-place of the great admiral has not yet been definitely chosen there was at first a belief that it should be in the beautiful National Cemetery at Arlington, where it should be marked by a monument worthy of the heroic dead. We beg, however, to repeat the suggestion offered in these columns several weeks ago that the most appropriate spot of all would be the crypt of the beautiful new chapel now under construction on the

grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In developing the larger system of grounds and buildings at the Naval Academy which the needs of the institution require, it has been necessary to remove some of the familiar landmarks of the neighborhood. The tendency of the disappearance of those cherished objects is undoubtedly to impair in some degree the distinctive traditions of midshipman life and its associations which are especially dear to the graduates of the Academy. This is a most unfortunate though unavoidable result and it should be counteracted by diligent effort on the part of the Government and by officers of the Navy to assemble at Annapolis such objects of whatever description as will stimulate and maintain the distinguishing spirit, traditions, customs and achievements of the naval service. Could any single act contribute more powerfully to that end than the giving of sepulcher to the father of the Navy in the historic grounds of the Naval Academy? Would not the presence of his honored dust in the chapel crypt and the appearance, in the Academy grounds, of a splendid visible monument to his memory serve as a constant inspiration to the young men who are there preparing themselves for the momentous responsibilities of the naval service in the years to come? The suggestion in favor of Annapolis offered in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the event of the recovery of the remains of the heroic admiral has been cordially approved by many eminent persons, among them being Governor Warfield of Maryland, who in an expression published elsewhere in these columns, speaks earnestly and right to the point.

We consider the discovery and reclamation of the remains of John Paul Jones matters of national good fortune. They are bound to stimulate American interest in a career as romantic and fascinating as any associated with the origin and growth of the nation. It is a career worthy of study and emulation, and it appeals irresistibly to the imagination of every American youth possessed of a sound mind and body. The story of it all is a record of courage, daring, chivalry and devotion to duty as thrilling as any creation of romantic fiction. A many-sided man, a lover of the sea, a friend of the oppressed, he served various sovereigns and proved faithful to each in turn. His campaign in the West Indies during the Revolution, in which he took sixteen prizes in forty-seven days, amazed the world by his bewildering audacity. His descent on the Cape Breton fisheries and later on the coast of England, where he captured prizes, destroyed transports and finally took the Drake after a hand-to-hand fight, is worthy to rank with the most brilliant exploits in the history of naval warfare. Fear, defeat, surrender, retreat, were words unknown in his lexicon, and the young American who studies his character and achievements with proper care will discover that in his wonderful career were expressed the rugged qualities which ever since have been the spirit and impulse of the American Navy. It is not our purpose to attempt any recital of his great exploits—that has been done far better and at greater length than is possible here. Our sole desire is to urge a general and earnest study of his life and work, confident that by doing so we shall deserve the thanks of those who are not yet familiar with his romantic history and that we shall at the same time assist in arousing popular interest in support of the American Navy of to-day.

Paul Jones exemplified the axiom that the bravest are the tenderest. A man of fire and iron in the thundering battle of the sea, he was yet as sympathetic and affectionate as a woman to those who served under him worthily. His time, money and influence were always theirs to command. His old sailors were always his "boys," every one of whom at meeting on shore he invariably called by his first name. There was in his life hardly any period that could be called childhood and none at all that could be called youth—he was all the time a man. He had no teachers, yet he mastered history, languages, philosophy and the classics, and was withal a gallant and polished man of the world. From his twelfth year to his twenty-sixth he lived aboard ship entirely and was actually under way two-thirds of the whole time in blue water. The sea was his home—the term had no other significance for him—and in his own words he was "a citizen of the world, totally unfettered by the little, the mean distinctions of climate and country which diminish the benevolence of the heart and set bounds to philanthropy." He had his disappointments and sorrows, as well as his triumphs, and was the victim of indifference, neglect and ingratitude on the part of the American republic. Yet he bore it all with a modesty and an uncomplaining fortitude which clearly reflected the strength and greatness of his soul. "He died," says his American biographer, Mr. Augustus C. Buell, "as he had lived—on his feet and struggling. And the last impulses smothered in his soul were the self-reliance that had never yielded, and the courage that no foe could subdue." We cannot more fittingly conclude this appreciation of Paul Jones than with the following terse and accurate estimate of his career from Mr. Buell's excellent work:

"Sailor at twelve, mate at seventeen, captain at twenty in the merchant service of the North Atlantic; slave-trader, East Indian and Virginia planter—all before he had passed the age of twenty-six; naval lieutenant at twenty-eight, captain at twenty-nine, and commodore at thirty-two; at thirty-three the ocean hero of the old world and the new, a Knight of France, the most famous sea-victor of his time, patronized by kings, petted by duchesses of the blood-royal, thanked by Congress and, more than all else, the trusted friend and valued associate of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lafayette, Hamilton and Morris; at thirty-six, selected as special envoy to the most aristocratic of courts, charged with the most delicate, difficult, and intricate of missions—the adjudication and collection of international claims, without any guide of precedent or any commonly recognized code of procedure; at forty, voted a gold medal by Congress; at forty-one, a vice-admiral in the navy of an empire; at forty-three, a prominent figure in the overture of that tremendous drama, the French Revolution—and dead at forty-five!"

## A PLEA FOR COLONEL LIVERMORE.

Lieut. Col. Ernest H. Ruffner, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., in a letter to the Editor of the New York Evening Post, dated at Cincinnati, O., April 10, says: "Major General Gillespie is a very worthy representative of the Corps of Engineers in the list of general officers. Naturally, when he retires, as is stated to be probable, June 15, the corps hopes that it may have a fresh representative among the 'stars,' even if only a brigadier. Now that it is stated that the President will await retirement of officers with war records for their promotion, the colonels of engineers are likely to remain such, if they served in 1861-5. But there is one colonel, and only one with service in Cuba, Col. W. R. Livermore. This officer has had keen foresight. Soon after the Civil War he had an opportunity to take notes and make a military sketch of the fortifications in Havana harbor, believing that in time they would be the object of attack by us. Waiting just thirty years, Colonel Livermore was among

the first to volunteer for the duty of seeing the flag fly over the Morro, and after tedious waiting in the sand of Florida, he had in due time the pleasure of carrying out that long-ago wish, and his is the hand that lifted that flag. Surely, it would not be too great an honor to see his last years brightened by the recognition of that foresight. Colonel Livermore retires Jan. 11, 1907, and has been pre-eminently a military student during his career. I have watched the course of your predictions as to coming promotions, but have not seen that Colonel Livermore has been suggested as a possible recipient of the vacant brigadiership, following General Gillespie's retirement. Will it be lese-majesté, or illegal, to merely mention that his old friend, the subscriber, hopes that he will be 'selected'?"

## JOINT ARMY AND NAVY EXERCISES.

Plans for the joint Army and Navy exercises, which are to be held in the Artillery Districts of Baltimore, the Potomac, and the Chesapeake from June 11 to 17 next are now practically complete. Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, has charge of the preparation for and the conduct of the exercises on the part of the Army. The details of the equipment are in the hands of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East. The details of arranging the Army forces in their tactical positions, in the use of them in meeting the various forms of attack, are entrusted to the commanding officers of the three Artillery Districts, viz: Col. B. K. Roberts, commanding the Artillery District of the Potomac; Col. Frank Thorpe, Artillery District of Baltimore, and Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, Artillery District of the Chesapeake. Rear Admiral F. W. Dickens, U.S.N., will command the naval forces, and he has entire charge of all the details of preparation for his command. The program of operations from day to day, will be arranged by conferences between the commanding officers of the two forces.

Major E. M. Weaver, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in connection with the coming exercises has prepared the following statements which will be found of interest:

"The Coast Artillery troops manning the defenses of Baltimore, of the Potomac, at Forts Washington and Hunt, and of Hampton Roads, at Fort Monroe, are to engage in joint exercises with the coast squadron of the Navy during the period of June 11 to 17 next. Heretofore these joint exercises between the two services have been designated as 'maneuvers,' but the word 'maneuver' has come to have such a technical meaning in connection with the field troops, that it has been thought best not to make use of it in connection with the inter-service drills between the Coast Artillery and Navy. The word 'exercise' has therefore been substituted as more correctly defining the conditions which obtain between the two services."

"The general plans for these exercises were prepared by the presidents of the Army War College and the Naval War College under the direction of the Joint Board. This board consists of the Chief of the General Staff, and the assistant chief of the General Staff, the president of the Army War College, the Chief of Artillery, the Admiral of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and two other naval officers."

"The object of the joint exercises is to test the personnel and material of the sea coast defenses. The operations are to be confined to the fixed defense of Hampton Roads, the Potomac river, and Baltimore, and on the part of the Navy may include: (a) counter-mining or removal of mines; (b) reconnaissance in force either by day or night; (c) a running by at night; (d) gun attacks upon searchlights, range-finders, signal stations, etc.; (e) such direct attacks upon the principal defenses as may be considered possible. The exercises are to begin at midnight on June 11, and to terminate at noon on June 17, 1905."

"No landing operations are to be undertaken, and because of lack of available funds, no militia force can be invited to participate. The troops taking part in defense will consist, therefore of Regular troops only."

"The mobilization of the Coast Artillery for these exercises is based upon one relief for each gun emplaced, with such additional men as may be needed to furnish three reliefs to the range-finders, and a complete complement required for the submarine defense."

"The channels of approach to the several fortresses are to be considered mined only for counter-mining or removal operations on the part of the Navy. For other purposes, such as reconnaissances in force, direct attack, or running by, they should be considered as not mined by the Navy, but the Army may make use of these efforts of attack to test the efficiency of their mine system. No channels of approach will be considered as obstructed by hulks or other sunken objects."

"The attacking squadron will consist of the Texas, the flagship of the Coast Squadron, the monitors Arkansas, Florida, and Nevada, the Hartford and several destroyers. There will be no floating defensive force associated with the Coast Artillery, and no landing forces other than the artillerymen manning the guns. The Navy will not undertake any landing operations, and on the part of the Army there will be no Infantry or Light Artillery to guard against landing expeditions and to defend searchlights, signal stations, or range-finding stations."

"The exercises will be conducted under a system of rules that have been drawn up under the direction of the War and Navy Departments for governing such inter-service exercises. These rules are formulated with a view to meeting the circumstances and incidents likely to arise in an attack by hostile fleet on the harbors or coast of the United States, and are based on the assumption that the primary object of the exercises on either side is to investigate certain problems of attack and defense, and to test the personnel and efficiency of the material."

"They prescribe in detail the information that is to be sought by all officers connected with both sides, and the use that is to be made of this information. They lay down certain general rules that must be observed by each service in the various forms of attack, and corresponding defense. They create the offices of umpires and observers, and prescribe the duties thereof; prescribe what reports are to be made by the various officers, connected with the exercises, and to whom these reports are to be rendered; prescribe a board of review to consider all such reports, and to draw therefrom such lessons as may be of benefit to both branches of the service. These reports are to be submitted in duplicate, one to each of the War Colleges of the two services, for examination and study with a view to publication for the benefit of the services."

"Detachments of the Signal Corps will be on duty at the several stations, and will take advantage of all the methods of signaling, for obtaining and transmitting information. Wireless telegraphy will play an important part in the signaling."



## A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

Our attention has been called to a Washington dispatch in the New York Tribune, April 17, in which after a dissertation upon desertions in the Navy, the writer says:

"At the same time reports have reached Washington of much trouble on some of the ships, especially on board the United States war vessel Cleveland, one of the officers of which was recently attacked by an enlisted man and nearly killed. The incident led to much excitement on board and from all accounts something like an uprising occurred. The Navy Department people refuse to discuss the Cleveland row, and explain that such outbreaks sometimes occur when only a few men of ugly disposition create a disturbance. The row on the Cleveland was not considered of sufficient importance to take unusual steps for its suppression, but it was found necessary, it is said, to administer disciplinary measures of an unmistakable sort to the offenders." How incorrect and unjust this statement is, is shown by the following facts: On May 16, writing from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Capt. W. H. H. Sutherland, commanding the Cleveland, reported to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to invite your attention and consideration to an act of bravery performed by J. Holden, hospital apprentice, first class, U.S. Navy, attached to and serving on this vessel. The circumstances were as follows: During the early forenoon of March 12, 1905, while P.A. Surg. R. C. Holcomb, U.S.N., was seated in a chair in the sick bay of this vessel, holding sick call, he was suddenly assaulted by A. Arshak, blacksmith, a powerful man of heavy build, who seized the surgeon by the head, forced it backward and, with a razor, attempted to cut the surgeon's throat. J. Holden, hospital apprentice, first class, U.S.N., a small man of slight build, jumped to the assistance of the doctor, and attempted to take the razor from Arshak. Holden was promptly assisted by J. E. Johnson, seaman, a patient who was lying in the sick bay, suffering with an injured leg, and later, by three others of the enlisted force of this vessel.

"From investigation immediately after the occurrence it would appear that, at this time, Arshak had suddenly become insane and was suffering from homicidal and suicidal mania. Holden could have easily escaped from the powerful maniac, but he gave no thought to his own safety, and, by the promptness of, and the judgment exercised in, his assistance prevented Arshak from carrying out his evident effort to cut the doctor's throat, although not able to prevent severe cuts of the head and face. The report of an investigating board, giving all the details of this occurrence, and a report of Surg. J. M. Steele, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Olympia, are forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully,

"W. H. H. SUTHERLAND, Comdr. U.S.N., Comdg."

In the course of its report the board, consisting of Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill, the executive officer and Ensign H. C. Coker, officer of the deck, says:

"The men in the sick bay could not take the razor from Arshak. J. E. Johnson, seaman, was bitten on the arm by Arshak in the struggle, and J. Holden, hospital apprentice, first class, received a slight razor cut on the forehead. He broke away from them and went out of the sick bay on the gun deck. A man of the crew threw a hose nozzle at him striking him a light blow about the shoulders. He grasped the hose nozzle and threw it at one of the crew, but struck no one. At this moment Chief Master-at-Arms J. J. Bresnahan came up from the berth deck and attempted to seize Arshak. He seized the master-at-arms, who got away and escaped further injury. Arshak then went up the fore hatch ladder to the forecastle with the razor still in his hand. M. J. McCue, coal passer, struck him twice on the chest with a belaying pin in order to stop him, but he went to the railing on the port side, climbed through it down to the 5-inch gun below, got on the ledge below the gun and jumped overboard. When he was climbing over the side, G. A. C. Leutritz, boatswain's mate, second class, seized the collar of his jumper in order to stop him, but the collar was torn off in his hand.

"The punt, hanging at the anchor davit was lowered and three men in it succeeded in getting Arshak into the punt. He made no resistance, had lost the razor, and came on board at the port gangway. He was placed in double irons and put in the brig for safe keeping."

Surg. J. M. Steele, of the Olympia, in his report says the act was the "irresponsible act of a homicidal maniac."

In justice to Commander Sutherland, the officers and crew of his ship, the Tribune should make the proper correction. The Navy Department sent Holden a letter commending him for the judgment and promptness exercised in preventing Arshak from carrying out his evident intent to kill Surgeon Holcomb and for his forgetfulness of self in his desire to save the life of his superior officer.

## THE CARIBBEAN BASE.

St. Andrew, Fla., April 12, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I see a disposition in the Government to place the main base of the Caribbean Fleet down among the islands. This is a serious error. The very first thing required in a main base is absolute certainty. The fleet must be sure that when any vessel reaches that base it will be secure and will find food, ammunition, medicines, clothing and every other supply in abundance. To obtain such security, the base must be at home. The Caribbean base should be on the Gulf coast—Pensacola is about right—where every supply is at hand, where docks and shops can be defended, where labor may always be had and kept together in health. At Pensacola coal, steel, food, guns and powder, timber, labor, and all other necessities are to be got close by; and much of the defense preparation is already made. At Guantanamo or Culebra climate and distance come in to make the labor problem hard, and to put a great station out there is to invite attack in time of war. We need several sub-stations down there to save time and coal in peace, but all of them should depend on the one home base.

To illustrate, take my fine fowls. Across the street lies a five-acre lot that is well-shaded and abounds in insect life. It is the very place for chickens to range over. But since the exploitation of our pine forest by the turpentine men the country is full of negroes. If I kept my fowls over there the colored race would get them all. I have a hen-house at home, placed within reach of my shotgun, and I keep a wakeful bull-terrier. By day the fowls may wander and eat bugs, but their water is to be found at home only, their food is given regularly at home, and when they are locked up at night with wire-protected windows open all around them, they have that pleasing sense of security that is welcome to chickens and to men. So, all their eggs are laid at home, and all their young grow up safe in their own yard surrounded by a high wire fence, and I have the fruit of my labor. We do not want to put our hen-house down at Guantanamo.

The Service ought to get free from its overpowering

influences that destroy plain horse-sense. The tendency of young officers is to follow after the "policy" declared by some one high in rank. It is lucky if that policy be really selected by a man of rank, for our bureau system possesses all the advantages and defects of red tape, and now as truly as in the days of Jean Jacques "des commis gouvernent l'etat."

GULF COAST.

## GENERAL CHAFFEE'S TRIP.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., accompanied by Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, left Washington April 20 on an inspection trip to the southwest, to be absent until about May 15 next. The general was to have left Washington April 19, but found it necessary to change the date, and his itinerary was changed so that he is to be at the following places as given below:

St. Louis, 7:10 p. m. to 8 p. m., April 21.  
Little Rock, 6:10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., April 22.  
Fort Reno, 7:45 a. m. to 12:53 p. m., April 23.  
Oklahoma City, 2:10 p. m. or 11:15 p. m., April 23, to 7:30 a. m., April 24.  
Fort Sill, 2:47 p. m., April 24, to 7:20 a. m., April 25.  
Chickasha, 11:05 a. m. to 1:23 p. m., April 25.  
Fort Worth, 7:15 p. m. to 7:45 p. m., April 25.  
San Antonio, 8:00 a. m. to 1:35 p. m., April 26.  
Corpus Christi, 8:15 p. m., April 26, to 7:40 a. m., April 27.

Brownsville, 4:45 p. m., April 27, to 9:00 a. m., April 28.  
San Miguel, 3:00 p. m., April 28, to 9:00 a. m., April 29.

Matamoros, 3:00 p. m., April 29, and leave Brownsville 8:40 a. m., April 30.

Corpus Christi, 5:35 p. m., April 30, to 8:00 a. m., May 1.

Laredo, 6:30 p. m., May 1, to 2:10 p. m., May 2.  
San Antonio, 7:50 p. m., May 2, to 9:00 a. m., May 3.  
Eagle Pass, 4:30 p. m., May 3, to 12:15 noon, May 4.  
Fort Clark, about 3 p. m., May 4, to noon, May 5.  
El Paso, 8:00 a. m., May 6, to 7:15 a. m., May 7.  
Deming, 7:54 a. m. to 8:25 a. m., May 7.  
Fort Bayard, 10:55 a. m. to 6:40 p. m., May 7.  
Deming, 9:10 p. m., May 7, to 5:30 p. m., May 8.  
Maricopa, 2:05 a. m. to 3:45 a. m., May 9.  
Phoenix, 5:30 a. m. to 8:00 a. m., May 9.  
Prescott, 10:46 a. m., May 9, to 10:28 a. m., May 10.  
Wingate, 3:06 a. m. to 2:00 p. m., May 11.  
Kansas City, 7:00 a. m. to 10:00 a. m., May 13.  
St. Louis, 6:05 p. m. to 11:35 p. m., May 13.  
Washington, 8:30 a. m., May 15.

It is uncertain at this writing whether General Chaffee will return to Washington by way of St. Louis or Chicago.

## STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING FLEETS.

In view of the general interest regarding the impending naval battle in the Far East between the Russian fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky and the Japanese fleet commanded by Admiral Togo, the following statement of facts showing the comparative strength of the opposing fleets will be of interest:

Russian battleships, 1901-03.—Alexander III., Borodino, Orel, Suvaroff, Osliaha; guns, 12-inch, 16; 10-inch, 4; 6-inch, 58; 12-pounders, 100; 3-pounders, 100. Battleships, 1889-1894.—Sissoi Veliki, Navarin; guns, 12-inch, 8; 6-inch, 14; 3-pounders, 26.

Japanese battleships, 1896-1900.—Mikasa, Asahi, Shikishima, Fuji; guns, 12-inch, 16; 6-inch, 52; 12-pounders, 76; 2 1-2 to 3-pounders, 40. Battleships, 1882.—Chin Yen; guns, 12-inch, 4; 6-inch, 4; 4-pounders, 2.

Russian armored cruisers, 1883-85.—Nakhimoff, Dmitri, Donskoi; guns, 6-inch, 14; 4.7-inch, 20; 3 and 1-pounders, 19.

Russian protected cruisers, 1896-1903.—Olig, Aurora, Svetlana, Zemtchug, Izumrud, Almoz; guns, 6-inch, 26; 12-pounders, 34; 3 and 1-pounders, 42.

Japanese armored cruisers, 1899-1903.—Adzuma, Yakumo, Iwate, Idzumo, Tokiwa, Asama, Kasuga, Nishin; guns, 10-inch, 1; 8-inch, 30; 6-inch, 104; 12-pounders, 92; 2 1-2-pounders, 42.

Japanese protected cruisers, 1884-1903.—Kasagi, Chitose, Itsukushima, Hashidate, Matsushima, Naniwa, Takachilo, Akitsushima, Izumi, Akashi, Suma, Chiyoda, Nutaka, Taushima, Otawa; guns, 12.6-inch, 3; 10-inch, 4; 8-inch, 4; 6-inch, 36; 4.7-inch, 94; 12-pounders, 62; 6-pounders, 46; 3-pounders, 55; 1-pounder, 20 (?).

Battleships.—Russia, 7; Japan, 5. Armored cruisers.—Russia, 3; Japan, 8. Protected cruisers.—Russia, 6; Japan, 15. Total.—Russia, 16; Japan, 28.

These constitute the main fighting strength of Russia and Japan liable to encounter one another soon. The following is a summary of guns:

Russia.	Japan.
24.....12.6-inch.....	3
24.....12-inch.....	20
4.....10-inch.....	5
.....8-inch.....	34
112.....6-inch.....	196
20.....4.7-inch.....	94
134.....12-pdrs.....	230
.....6-pdr.....	46
187.....3 and 1-pdrs.....	159

With the Russian fleet now in the China Sea, en route North, are the unprotected cruisers (converted merchant steamers) Kuban, Terek, Ural, Rion and Dnieper. They doubtless act as scouts and their potential fighting strength is small, being necessarily vulnerable. At Sokotra (Northeast Africa) or now en route to the East from there, there are the following ships: Battleship Nicolai (1889), 2 12-inch, 8 6-inch guns; armored cruiser Monomach (1881), 5 6-inch, 6 4.7-inch guns; coast defense vessel Oushakoff (1893), 3 10-inch, 4 9-inch, 4 6-inch guns; coast defense vessel Sevianine (1894), 3 10-inch, 4 9-inch, 4 6-inch guns; coast defense vessel Apraxin (1896), 3 10-inch, 4 9-inch, 4 6-inch guns; balloon ship Russ (1887), scout; repair ship Xenia (1900), hospital ship Kostroma (1888).

At Vladivostok Russia has the following: Armored cruiser Gromoboi, 4 8-inch, 16 6-inch, 20 12-pounder guns; armored cruiser Rossia, 4 8-inch, 16 6-inch, 12 12-pounder guns; protected cruiser Bogatyr, 12 6-inch, 12 12-pounder guns.

The condition of these ships for fighting is uncertain; the two former were badly mauled in the engagement of Aug. 14, 1904, with Admiral Kamimura's squadron, where their sister ship, the armored cruiser Rurik, was sunk. The Bogatyr ran ashore on a rock point near Vladivostok during the early part of the war, ripping out a large part of her bottom under the boilers and lifting

the latter. Probably not in good condition for steaming. The Japanese have seven unprotected cruisers of 1,300 to 1,800 tons, and seven gunboats of 600 to 1,000 tons. Their fighting value is small, most of them being old.

## THE DAKOTA.

The new steamship Dakota of the Great Northern Steamship Company, which with her sister ship, the Minnesota, are the largest steamers ever constructed in America, will sail from New York on April 22, for the Pacific. She is a monument to American skill and enterprise, and embodies all the latest ideas of naval architecture, and no vessel in the world it is believed is as well equipped with auxiliary machinery. She has every thing that the best European vessels possess, and in addition many improvements due to Yankee ingenuity. She would prove a valuable auxiliary vessel to the United States Navy in war time. The dimensions of the Dakota are: Length over all 630 feet; extreme beam 72 1-2 feet, and depth from upper navigating bridge to bottom of the keel 88 feet 4 inches. When fully laden, her displacement is 33,000 tons, and with her full cargo (and she has a gross tonnage of 20,718 tons), she can make 15 knots even in heavy seas. An immense windlass is placed at the bow for raising the anchors, each of 8 1-2 tons, and the anchor chain which is over 80 tons is the heaviest ever built. Electricity is used for lighting all parts of the vessel and for heating the state rooms, running numerous ventilating fans and supplying power to steer the vessel and operate the cargo hoisting machine.

Her passenger accommodations are exceptionally fine. She can carry some 3,000 souls, viz, 300 first cabin passengers, 1,300 troops or 2,400 third cabin passengers and a crew of 250. The ship is driven by twin screw triple expansion engines of about 10,000 horse power furnished with steam at 250 pounds pressure by water tube boilers of the Niclausse type. As each engine with its boilers is located in a separate water tight compartment. Thus in case one engine room should be flooded, the other engine could drive the ship on her journey. The Dakota will run from Seattle, Wash., to China and Japan.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision that in direct settlements made by the Auditor in cases affected by the Comptroller's decision of Feb. 4, 1905, in the case of War. Mach. W. E. B. Grant, that the said decision should apply to such settlements from the date the Auditor received notice of that decision. This same rule was applied to payments by paymasters, the Comptroller having rendered a decision April 11, 1905, in which he held that the decision of Feb. 4 should apply to payments by paymasters who have had notice of that decision or who have had reasonable time to obtain notice of the same.

The ruling of April 11 was made in reply to the inquiry of Paymr. George E. Seibels as to whether he should check the difference between the two rates of pay in a payment made to Lieutenant Eldredge for the month of December, 1904. In concluding his decision of April 11, the Assistant Comptroller said:

"If then the payment to Lieutenant Eldredge of his December, 1904, pay was made before Feb. 4, 1905, the decision should not apply to that payment, but if made after that date and the paymaster had notice or by the exercise of reasonable diligence should have had notice, the said decision should apply and the difference should be checked."

In reply to a letter from Pay Insp. H. R. Sullivan, the Assistant Comptroller has rendered a decision that the principal officer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks should furnish the paymasters of the Navy and Marine Corps, as the case may be, monthly or quarterly, a list of the officers or employees indebted for electric light, with the amount due from each and that this will be sufficient evidence for the paymasters to make the checkage or collection in case the latter method should be deemed preferable. In either case, he holds, the paymaster making the checkage or the collection should forward his copy of the list above referred to to the Auditor for the Navy Department with his accounts for the period in which the checkage or collection was made; further that the principal officer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks should also make a duplicate of the above list with the proper certificate for signature and forward the same direct to the Auditor for the Navy Department.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision in the claim of Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Bryan for a readjustment of his pay while on shore duty beyond seas at the naval station at Cavite from May 28, 1901, to the date of his arrival at the United States, June 24, 1903, and for an allowance of ten per cent. increase on longevity pay. As more than a year has elapsed since the date of the Auditor's settlement of Aug. 11, 1902, the Assistant Comptroller pleads non-jurisdiction, but remarks that the Auditor's decision does not embrace the period of time covered by said settlement.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, left Washington on April 19 for Newport News to inspect the new cruiser Maryland. He will return to Washington April 24, spending a day at Old Point Comfort.

The French cruiser Troude arrived at New York April 20, on her way to the French fisheries coast of Newfoundland, where the vessel will do patrol duty during the summer season.

Several torpedo boats which Lewis Nixon, of New York, has been setting up at Sebastopol have been completed and shipped to Vladivostok.

The U.S. torpedo boat destroyers Barry and Chauncey arrived at Labuan, British Borneo, April 17, from the Philippines to join the U.S. cruiser Raleigh.

The torpedo boat Craven, en route from Brooklyn, N.Y., to Newport, R.I., April 19, it is reported, met with two accidents. The first occurred off Watch Hill, when one of the tubes in her port boiler blew out. No one was injured. The fires were withdrawn as a consequence, however, and the starboard boiler and engine only were used to complete the trip. Later in the day, while entering her slip, the Craven rammed the stone bulkhead, injuring, it is said, her plates below the water line.

The monitor Onondaga, which was purchased in America by the French Government in 1866, has been put up for sale. She was built at Greenpoint, N.Y., launched July 29, 1863, and had two turrets with two 9.4-inch guns in each. The length was 228 feet 5 inches and her mean



draft 12 feet 6 inches. She has a complete armor belt of 5.5 inches, with 11.8 inches on her turrets. Her displacement is 2,592 tons.

A correspondent of the United Service Gazette in the second cruiser squadron of the British Atlantic fleet states that the Drake (flagship of Prince Louis of Battenberg), Cornwall, Suffolk, Essex, Berwick and Cumberland, on returning to Gibraltar about July 19, on the conclusion of tactical exercises with the channel fleet, under admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, V.C., will prepare for the cruise to America, during which Prince Louis, of Battenberg, will be empowered to act as the King's representative. The squadron will leave Gibraltar on Aug. 1, for the United States, and will be absent until Nov. 15, during which time visits will be paid to some of the principal ports in Canada and the United States.

One of the largest and finest battleships that is now being built for the British navy, in a class of four, including the Commonwealth, Africa and New Zealand, is, out of compliment to Canada, to be called the Dominion.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the fleet to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., unless otherwise noted.

#### FIRST SQUADRON.

##### First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnett. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed April 19 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

#### SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

##### Third Division.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee). Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived April 15 at Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived April 19 at Galveston, Texas. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

##### Fourth Division.

To be commanded by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson.

COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Newport News, Va. Address there. Placed in commission April 18.

#### THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

##### Fifth Division.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

##### Sixth Division.

The vessels of this division will, for the present, remain under the command of the commander of the Second Squadron.

TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived April 18 at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT, composite gunboat, 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. Sailed April 17 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Arrived April 19 at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

#### COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson). Capt. George A. Bicknell. Arrived April 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived April 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived April 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived April 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., unless otherwise noted.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase (pennant boat of Lieut. Commander Johnston). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. Arrived April 19 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived April 18 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement, John W. Holmes, master. Arrived April 20 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement, W. E. Seecombe, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Arrived April 14 at the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived April 19 at Samana, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

HERCULES (tug), Lieut. Charles B. McVay. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, George Worley, master. Arrived April 15 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived April 19 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Anton Kautz. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Sailed April 19 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., en route Philadelphia. Send mail in care of the Berwind-White Coal Company, Philadelphia.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived April 14 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. Arrived April 14 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed April 11 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for the naval station, Hawaii.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Arrived April 1 at San Jose de Guatemala.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed April 17 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PETREL, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed April 11 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Has been ordered out of commission at Mare Island.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John E. Roller. At Panama. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

#### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Sailed April 17 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

#### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

#### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Richardson Clover. Arrived April 18 at the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Sailed April 16 from the naval station, Hawaii, for the Island of Guam, Ladrones Islands, en route to Cavite.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Arrived April 16 at Shanghai, China.

HELENA, L.D.G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Placed out of commission April 19.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougal. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, L.D.G., 8 guns, Lieut. John P. J. Ryan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. Cruising off the Island of Palawan, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Sailed April 12 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. Arrived April 14 at Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippine Islands.

#### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command. Sailed from San Francisco April 20.

RAINBOW, station and distilling ship, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At Jolo, P.I.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At Pollok, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. Cruising in the Lingayen Gulf, P.I.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement, J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent to Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement, A. E. Gove, master. At Hong Kong, China.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement, E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed April 5 from Gibraltar for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement, A. M. Whitton, master. Patrolling the west coast of the Island of Palawan, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement, Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement, W. D. Prideaux, master. Arrived April 19 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns, Capt. William H. Everett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is being placed out of commission.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William C. P. Muir to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Ordered in commission May 1.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller. Sailed April 15 from Annapolis, Md., for Vera Cruz, Mexico, with body of the late Mexican ambassador on board. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying duty on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

FERN (tender), 3 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland, Ohio, Va. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Address there. Placed in commission April 18.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Adolph Marx. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NERO (collier), merchant complement, I. F. Shirliff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Sailed April 20 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco.

PISCATAQUA (tug), Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PLATON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. John F. Parker. Arrived April 13 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PONTIAC (tug). At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RANGER, C., Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Sailed April 15 from the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is under orders to proceed to the Asiatic Station for special duty.

RAPID (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.



**STRANGER.** Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

**SYLPH.** C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. Arrived April 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**SYLVIA.** Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

**TECUMSEH** (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TERROR.** M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam ordered to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**TRAFFIC** (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

**TRITON** (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**UNCAS** (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**UNADILLA** (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**VIXEN** (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**VIGILANT** (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**WABAN** (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**WAHNETA** (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**WASP.** C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**WOMPATUCK.** Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**YANKEE.** C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**YANTIC.** Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

**YANKTON.** C.G., 8 guns. Arrived April 20 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission**

**BLAKELY.** Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**DAVIS.** Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FARRAGUT.** Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FOX.** Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**GRAMPUS** (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**HOLLAND** (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**MANLY.** At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**McKEE.** At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**NICHOLSON.** Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**PIKE** (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**POIRISE** (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PREBLE.** Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

**SHARK** (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**TALBOT.** Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.**

Lieut. John P. Marshall, jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats **ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **DELONG**, **MACKENZIE**, **BAGLEY**, **BARNBY**, **BIDDLE**, **STOCKTON**, **THORNTON**, **GWIN**, **RODGERS**, **WILKES**, **SOMERS**, **TINGEY**, **CUSHING**, **BAILEY**, **PORTER**, **SHUBRICK**, and submarines **MOCCASIN** and **ADDER**.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

**ADAMS.** C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**ALLIANCE.** sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**AMPHITRITE.** M., 6 guns (station ship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

**CONSTITUTION** (stationary training ship), Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**FRANKLIN.** R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**HANCOCK** (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE.** R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**LANCASTER.** C., 12 guns, R.S., Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**MOHICAN.** C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth Ackley. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**PANTHER.** C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster), Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**PENSACOLA.** R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**PHILADELPHIA.** P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

**RICHMOND** (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**SANTE.** Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**SUPPLY** (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladrone Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**WABASH.** R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

**ENTERPRISE** (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

**ST. MARY'S** (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.

**SARATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. On cruise, due to return to Philadelphia May 1.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

**ALBATROSS.** Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco.

**FISH HAWK.** Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

#### G.O. 183, MARCH 31, 1905, NAVY DEPT.

General Order No. 123 is hereby modified and amended in that "Batchelor's Infantry Fire" and Radford's Handbook of Naval Gunnery" will not be accepted from this date as the required text-books in the subject of "Infantry Fire" and of "Naval Gunnery," respectively.

For "Batchelor" is substituted "Part IX, Fire Discipline of the Fire Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, U.S. Army," with such revisions as may be made from time to time

by boards convened by the Secretary of War for such purpose.

In the subject of "Naval Gunnery," "Fullam and Hart is substituted for "Radford," and examining boards will accept as the text-book either "Fullam and Hart" or "Ingersoll."

CHARLES H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

**APRIL 14.**—Asst. Surg. H. M. Tolfree, report surgeon general of the Navy, Washington, D.C., April 28, 1905, for a course of instruction at the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School.

Paym. H. L. Robins, to Atlanta, April 20, 1905.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. A. Greer to Terror, May 1, 1905.

Asst. Paym. G. R. Crapo, detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to Chesapeake.

**APRIL 15.**—Lieut. G. S. Lincoln, relieved engineering duty Detroit, and report commanding officer for duty as navigating officer of that vessel.

Lieut. W. P. Cronan, detached Petrel, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. J. Manion, detached Albatross, to Petrel.

Ensign C. R. Train, detached Florida, to Asiatic Station via Solace, May 13, 1905.

Ensign J. M. Caffrey, report commanding officer of Detroit for duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Surg. J. B. Dennis, detached Detroit, to Philadelphia, Pa., special duty; thence to Washington, D.C., and report to the surgeon general of the Navy.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, detached Dixie, to Detroit.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Porter, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Dixie, sailing from New York, N.Y., about April 26, 1905.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. Stuart, to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., April 24, 1905.

Chief Boatswain J. Norcott, detached command tug Osceola, Naval Station, Key West, Fla., etc.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty in the rigging loft of that yard.

Btsn. H. C. Gunn, detached tug Hercules, to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Btsn. F. Muller, detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to command tug Osceola, and additional duty Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

Chief Gun. J. H. Lohman, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home and granted sick leave two months.

War. Mach. J. T. Biggs, to Morris Heights, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury Company, May 12, 1905.

**APRIL 16.**—**SUNDAY.**

**APRIL 17.**—Capt. G. W. Baird placed on the retired list of the Navy from April 22, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1444 of the Revised Statutes, with the rank of rear admiral.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Griffin to Washington, D.C., for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Eberle to Narragansett Bay, R.I., May 15, 1905, for duty in connection with the Naval War College.

Chap. J. B. Frazier, detached Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc., May 16, 1905, to duty at the Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Chap. B. R. Patrick, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., and additional duty Pensacola.

**APRIL 18.**—Capt. W. H. Beecher, detached inspection duty Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company and the works of Neafie and Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and continue duties at the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Comdr. J. T. Newton, additional duty as general inspector of equipment of vessels building for the Navy at Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, and the works of Neafie and Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Miller to Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1905, for duty as assistant to the inspector of equipment at Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, and the works of Neafie and Levy Ship and Engine Building Company.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Burdick, detached Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., April 25, 1905, to Asiatic Station via Solace, May 14, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to command Terror, May 1, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to command Chesapeake, May 1, 1905.

Lieut. G. E. Gelm and Lieut. W. R. Sayles, jr., detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Chesapeake, May 1, 1905.

Lieut. J. S. Graham, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Terror, May 1, 1905, for duty in charge of the steam engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. J. W. Greenblade, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Terror, May 1, 1905.

Lieut. W. J. Terhune, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Terror, May 1, 1905, as navigating officer.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Terror, May 1, 1905.

Lieut. A. H. Robertson, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Terror, May 1, 1905, as executive officer.

Lieut. A. H. Scales, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Chesapeake, May 1, 1905, as executive officer.

Lieut. R. H. Jackson and Lieut. R. E. Pope, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Chesapeake.

Asst. Surg. A. J. Geiger, detached Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C., etc., to Chesapeake.

Act. Gun. E. Beas, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

War. Mach. W. F. Mullinix to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., May 1, 1905.

War. Mach. G. Auberlin to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 8, 1905, duty department of steam engineering of that yard.

War. Mach. R. A. Rung to navy yard, New York, N.Y., May 3, 1905, duty department of steam engineering of that yard.

War. Mach. W. B. Stork to navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty department of steam engineering of that yard.

Act. War. Mach. H. Lobitz to Texas, May 3, 1905.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., April 19, 1905:

Midshipman K. B. Crittenden, detached Frolic, to Oregon.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves, detached Wisconsin, to duty as aid on staff of commander in chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas, detached Chauncey, to Dale.

Ensign R. C. Davis, detached Paragua, to Wisconsin.

Midshipman H. D. Cooke, jr., detached Wisconsin, to Pampanga.

Midshipman W. Ancrum, detached Oregon, to Chauncey.

Midshipman J. B. Briggs, detached Cavite Station, to home.

Comdr. H. Osterhaus, detached command Cincinnati, to home.

Asst. Surg. C. M. Oman, detached Frolic, to home.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Oman, detached Monadnock, to home.

Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craven, detached Oregon, to home.

Lieut. K. M. Bennett, detached command Paragua, to home.

Ensign C. S. Kerrick, detached command Pampanga, to command Paragua.

Comdr. F. E. Sawyer, detached command Helena, to home.

Ensign F. W. Osborn, detached Helena, to Rainbow.

Ensign M. Joyce, detached Helena, to Monadnock.

P.A. Paymr. F. R. Holt, detached Helena, to Cavite Station.

Paym. Clk. L. S. Abbott, detached Helena, to Cavite Station.

Comdr. C. G. Calkins, detached command Wilmington, to command Cincinnati.

Surg. F. W. S. Dean, detached Olongapo Station, to Frolic.

Midshipman R. A. Koch, detached Wisconsin, to Frolic.

**APRIL 19.**—Lieut. A. W. Hinds, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., May 10, 1905.

Asst. Surg. W. D. Owens, detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc., May 12, 1905; to Asiatic Station, via Lawton.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Chapman, detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc., May 12, 1905; to Asiatic Station, via Lawton.

Asst. Surg. O. J. Mink, detached naval hospital, New York, N.Y., etc., April 29, 1905; to Asiatic Station, via Lawton.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Neilson, detached naval station, Guam, L.I., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson, detached naval station, Guam, L.I., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Stoops, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc., May 12, 1905; to the Asiatic Station, via Lawton.

Asst. Surg. N. T. McLean, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass., etc., April 29, 1905; to the naval station, Guam, L.I., via Solace.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Clifford, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., April 29, 1905; to duty naval hospital, Canacao, P.I., via Lawton.

Asst. Surg. H. W. Smith, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., April 28, 1905; to duty naval hospital, Canacao, P.I., via Lawton.

Asst. Surg. G. L. Wickes, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., April 29, 1905; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Mate J. L. Eckstrom, detached Solace; to Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

**APRIL 20.**—Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Cooper, detached Denver to the Des Moines as executive officer.

Lieut. M. L. Miller, detached Naval Academy April 25, to Denver as navigating officer, sailing from New York May 10.

Ensign L. J. Wallace, detached Des Moines to the Maryland.

Midshipman H. Frankenberg, detached Maine to the Olympia, thence to Brooklyn.

Midshipman L. M. Stewart, detached Maine to Olympia, thence to Chattanooga.

Midshipman S. L. H. Hazard, detached Maine to Des Moines.

Surg. T. A. Berryhill, detached Oregon, to home and wait orders.

Surg. F. S. Nash, to Oregon via Lawton, May 13, 1905.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

**APRIL 14.**—Capt. Charles C. Carpenter, detached from marine barracks, Washington, D.C., ordered to assume command of marine guard, U.S.S. Maryland, and proceed to Newport News, Va., for duty on board the U.S.S. Maryland.

Second Lieut. Harold F. Wigram, detached from marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and ordered to U.S.S. Maryland.

First Lieut. Frank E. Evans, aide-de-camp, granted leave for one week from April 17, 1905.

**APRIL 15.**—Capt. Hiram I. Bearss, granted leave for two months from date of acceptance.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

Ships Cook F. Miguchi, of the Gresham, awarded life saving medal of honor for heroic rescue of man from drowning at Arundel Cove, Md., Aug. 7, 1904.

Graduating exercises of this year's class will be held at Arundel Cove, May 15.

**APRIL 14.**—Asst. Engr. E. J. Gilbert, report to chairman, medical board, San Francisco, for medical survey.

Surg. S. J. Call, detached Thetis and assigned McCullough.

**APRIL 15.**—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, granted sixty days' leave with permission to visit Hawaii.

**APRIL 18.**—Capt. D. A. Hall, detached Tuscarora and ordered duty life saving service.

**APRIL 19.**—1st Lieut. C. S. Craig, granted seven days' extension of leave.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

**ALGONQUIN.**—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

**APACHE.**—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

**ARCATA.**—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

**BEAR.**—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

**BOUTWELL.**—Capt. W. S. Howland, At Newbern, N.C.

**CALUMET.**—At New York, N.Y.

**CHASE.** (practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

**COLFAX.**—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

**DALLAS.**—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

**DEXTER.**—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

**FESSENDEN.**—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

**FORWARD.**—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

**GOLDEN GATE.**—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

**GRANT.**—1st Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, temporarily. At Port Townsend, Wash.

**GRESHAM.**—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 18, 1905.

Over sixty candidates for admission as midshipmen left here yesterday, with their instructors, to take the mental examination in Washington before the Civil Service Commission. The "April Showers" were lustily cheered by "the June blossoms" as the train left the depot. The next examination takes place in June.

The officials at the Naval Academy have received information that 309 appointments, in all, have been made to take the examinations this week. Of this number 108 have principal appointments. In addition to these there are thirty-three candidates with principal appointments who will not be required to take another examination, but will be admitted as soon as they pass their physicals. These include former "bilged" midshipmen, candidates who have previously passed mentally but failed physically, and alternates who passed last year, but whose principals got in. According to the rule in vogue, a candidate who once passes the mental tests is not required to be re-examined. There are 325 vacancies this year, but not all of these will be filled. Usually between sixty to seventy per cent. of the candidates are successful.

At an early date there will be given in one of Baltimore's playhouses a musical comedy called "Maid and Middy," written by Mr. B. C. Everingham, Jr., a clerk in the treasury department. It will be produced for the benefit of the silver service to be given the cruiser Maryland. The cast will be entirely professional, and the scenes will be laid in Annapolis, in a mythical garden and peach orchard attached to the mansion, and the good ship Santee, home of fond memories to cigarette smoking and otherwise wicked middies. There will be dances by staid and dignified members of the Legislature, Maryland girls and admirals of the Navy.

Bancroft Hall, the new quarters for the midshipmen, is now so near completion that the first battalion has begun to move in. The north-east wing has been occupied by part of the brigade since October last.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 13, 1905.

Not for many months has anything created such interest here as did the baseball game played on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 12, between a team made up of the married officers of the yard and one comprising the bachelors. A large proportion of the naval contingent from the island, as well as from Vallejo, assembled at the barracks to witness the game, and all were confident that the bachelor's team would win. They did not gain such a great victory, however, for while the score stood 19 to 16 at the end of the seventh inning, when the game was declared finished and the bachelors the winners, the losers now claim that their opponents realized that discretion was the better part of valor, and consequently refused to play the remaining two innings. However that may be, the game was a good one and an exciting one. Lieut. Thomas T. Craven, of the U.S.S. Solace, and Surg. Charles P. Kindelberger, of the Independence, were the heroes of the team of married officers, the former making three runs, and the latter two. Ensign Samuel W. Bryant, whose engagement to Miss Caroline Merry was recently announced, played with the married officers, the bachelors stating that "he had taken out his first papers" towards matrimony. Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, of the Independence, also played with the married men, and as no announcement has been made of his "taking out papers," there have been many questions asked regarding his selection.

Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, whose home faces upon the parade ground, entertained those who witnessed the game on her lawn, where light refreshments were served. Later players and guests repaired to the apartment house where the bachelors' mess were hosts at a delightfully informal telephone tea. The house had been daintily decorated with red and white flowers, and here a pleasant hour was spent. A general chorus, in which all united in singing old college songs, ended the afternoon. It is hoped that a return game will soon be arranged. Those who played on Wednesday included Surg. Charles P. Kindelberger, Asst. Surg. Royal R. Richardson, P.A. Surg. Charles G. Smith, Asst. Surg. Richard B. Chapman, Lieut. Thomas T. Craven, Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, Ensign Samuel W. Bryant, Asst. Naval Constr. William McEntee, Paymr. I. T. Hagner, Capt. John H. A. Day, U.S.M.C.; Asst. Civil Eng. Frederic H. Cooke, Lieut. Alexander M. Watson, U.S.M.C.; Paymr. W. B. Rogers, Lieut. Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, Lieut. Earl H. Ellis, U.S.M.C.; and Boatwain Morlarity.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla entertained recently at a very pretty luncheon. Red roses were used for decorations, and covers were laid for ten, the guests being Lieut. Charles A. Brand, of the U.S.S. Boston, and Mrs. Brand, Lieut. Thomas T. Craven, of the U.S.S. Solace, and Mrs. Craven, Miss McCalla, Miss Stella McCalla, Civil Eng. Harry H. Rousseau, and Midshipman John S. Arwine, Jr., of the Boston.

Lieut. and Mrs. Craven went to San Francisco on Thursday, April 6, to attend the opening of the grand opera season. They were the guests of Mrs. Craven's aunt, Mrs. James Wethered. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William G. Miller, who have been visiting the latter's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla, since Commander Miller's detachment from the Boston, left on Saturday for the East, en route for Europe. For the past year Mrs. Miller has been at Mare Island and at San Francisco. Lieut. J. R. Y. Blakeley, recently detached from the Dixie, will sail from San Francisco on the Manchuria in a week or ten days. Miss Chapman, of Philadelphia, has arrived on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wade L. Jolly. Miss Chapman will shortly start on a tour around the world. Captain Jolly's illness has not been as severe as was at first feared. Typhoid fever did not develop and he is now able to be out a little each day. Paymr. John Irwin, Jr., and Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Irwin, sr., and Miss Lulu Irwin are at the New Bernard in Vallejo.

Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Lee are expected shortly in San Francisco, sailing later for the Philippines to join the 7th Cavalry. Mrs. Lee was a great favorite in San Francisco as Miss Kathie Burton, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Burton. Since her marriage to Lieutenant Lee a year ago they have been stationed at Fort Riley.

Mrs. Franklin J. Drake entertained at luncheon on Sunday last in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Craven, the guests comprising the members of the younger set at Mare Island. Mr. and Mrs. Craven sailed on the Doric on April 13 for their home in Shanghai, China. Mrs. Craven is well remembered here as Miss Margaret Wilds, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Wilds.

Lieut. Samuel L. Graham went to Oakville last week to visit Comdr. J. J. Brice, retired, who has been seriously ill for a couple of weeks, but is now convalescent. Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting, recently injured in a street car accident at Honolulu, has returned to his home at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, and is rapidly recovering.

On Tuesday morning the sewing club met at the home of Mrs. McCalla. The ladies of the yard have been sewing during Lent for the Maria Kip Orphanage of San Francisco. Speaking of Lent, one of the pleasant features of the mid-week services this year has been the music rendered by a choir composed of Mrs. Manly H. Simons, Mrs. T. T. Craven, Mrs. David Potter and Miss Franc Williams. The ladies have worked very hard and have a very nice little choir as a result.

On Tuesday evening, April 11, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans entertained the Five Hundred Club at their pretty home. Miss Burwell won the prize.

Mrs. Edward John Harvey, who, with her young daughter, Miss Harvey, has been visiting Mrs. Charles

G. Smith, another daughter, since before the holidays, has left for her home in Washington, D.C. Asst. Surg. Richard B. Chapman is at the yard, and will sail for the Philippines on the Solace. Mrs. Chapman and her little baby are still in Southern California.

Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, recently retired, has been given charge of the Children's Hospital of San Francisco. Gen. and Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf, who recently returned from the national capital, are visiting their son and daughter-in-law in Berkeley.

William J. O'Brien, Jr., of Baltimore, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order of Elks, paid a visit to the yard on Wednesday, where he and his party, including the highest officers of Vallejo Lodge, were the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla at luncheon. During the afternoon they were driven around the yard, and also shown through the sailors' club house at Vallejo.

Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman reported here yesterday for court-martial duty. Mrs. Cottman has not yet come up to the yard. Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla left this morning for Los Angeles to return in about a week. Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood will be acting commandant; he is also the ordnance officer and temporary captain of the yard during the absence of Capt. Franklin J. Drake.

The destroyer Preble, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez, returned Tuesday after a week's run to Magdalena Bay with important despatches for the Pacific Squadron. At four o'clock on the same day the Boston left for Honolulu to remain until May 12. She will be at Portland during the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

## PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Bremerton, Wash., April 8, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker entertained at dinner for Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman and Lieut. Comdr. George R. Evans Sunday.

Mrs. G. C. Davison, who has been visiting with Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret while the torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones, Commander Davison, was at the yard, left on Tuesday for San Francisco.

The baseball teams of marines defeated the Electrics of Seattle on the Marine diamond Sunday by a score of 17 to 12. Being the first game of the season, errors on both sides were overlooked by the large number of spectators present. Three earned runs for each team were recorded.

The torpedo boat Paul Jones left on Tuesday afternoon about 3 o'clock for Magdalena Bay to join the ships of the Pacific Squadron for target practice. Tuesday the torpedo boat destroyer Perry arrived at the yard from Magdalena Bay to be stationed here indefinitely.

Additional work will be done on the Nipsic's bottom to the amount of about \$900, the work consisting of repairs to strakes or rows of planking on each side of the vessel in the neighborhood of the water line, calking, and repairs to copper plates. She will be in dock between two and three weeks.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 17, 1905.

Brig. Gen. John L. Bullis gave a farewell stag reception on the evening of April 6 in celebration of his promotion and retirement. Among those present were many of the leading San Antonians, Major General Sumner, Division Commander; Brigadier General Lee, Department Commander, and all of the officers of Fort Sam Houston and department headquarters. The special feature of this occasion was the presence of Capt. Jack Crawford the poet-scout, who had done much campaigning with General Bullis when he made his good record along the Texas border in command of Indian scouts. Captain Crawford entertained the assembled guests most thoroughly with his recitals of incidents of those by-gone days, interspersed with poems of his own composition. Very fine champagne punch, and supper were served during the evening.

Lieut. J. A. Higgins entertained at luncheon, April 11, at the Torreon, Mrs. Hanson, Miss Bonay, Miss Gordon, Lieut. J. C. Pegram and Mr. Lockhart.

Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Willyoung, entertained the Evening Card Club Saturday, April 15. Mrs. Rowalle won first prize. Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Snyder cut for the consolation prize, the latter winning.

Mrs. Gately leaves in a few days to join her husband, Capt. G. G. Gately, Art. Corps, who has just returned from the Philippines after an absence of two years, during which time Mrs. Gately has been occupying quarters in the lower post.

General Sumner and his two aides, Lieutenant Higgins and Captain Jervey, arrived in San Antonio April 6, on an annual inspection, timed so that he would be here during the visit of the President.

Mrs. Gilbert Smith entertained complimentary to her old friend, Capt. Jack Crawford, who added to the guests' pleasure by reciting many of his poems.

Mrs. Hanson entertained the card club Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Johnson was the lucky winner of the first prize, and Miss Rich of the consolation. Mrs. Kernan gave a pretty luncheon in honor of her sister, Miss McCaffrey. The decorations were La France roses; the place cards dainty little heads in water colors, done by the hostess.

Mrs. Sarraatt, wife of Capt. E. O. Sarraatt, Art. Corps, is visiting relatives in the city.

Capt. Jack Crawford entertained the enlisted men last Sunday morning. Many of the officers and their wives were present, among them being General Bullis, who received a box of beautiful flowers presented to him by Captain Crawford on behalf of the men in appreciation of their old paymaster.

The 1st Battalion, 26th Inf., left for target range at Leon Springs Wednesday, April 12, to be gone about six weeks.

Col. and Mrs. Brown entertained at dinner Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Mrs. Rethers and Gen. S. S. Sumner. Dr. Birmingham leaves in a few days for Fort McPherson, Ga., where he is to be stationed. His family will remain at Fort Sam Houston until after school closes.

Capt. and Mrs. George Leroy Irwin left April 15 for their new station, Vancouver Barracks. Mrs. Fenton and Mrs. Badger entertained most delightfully at bridge whist in honor of Mrs. Irwin. A very pretty spoon was given to Mrs. Irwin as a souvenir of the occasion. Mrs. Kilbourne and Capt. W. G. Sills were the lucky prize winners. The consolation prizes were won by Major Niles and Capt. L. F. Kilbourne.

Miss Marian Gibbs gave a tally-ho party complimentary to Miss McCaffrey, of New York.

President Roosevelt arrived in San Antonio about 8:30 p.m. April 6, and the following morning reviewed the troops of the post. The President's escort consisted of Troop I, 1st Cav., and a troop of Rough Riders. Major General Sumner rode with the President. The President's party and representative San Antonians followed, and then came the department commander and his staff. The day was particularly fine.

The troops reviewed consisted of regimental headquarters, band and one battalion, 26th Infantry, a battalion of Light Artillery (the 2d and 15th Batteries), and three troops of the 1st Cavalry, all under command of Col. G. LeRoy Brown, 26th Inf. The passage in review was splendidly executed, but the monotonous regulation gait was too tame for the President, and he directed the Artillery and Cavalry to pass in review again at a faster gait. This last maneuver was full of life and the tremendous momentum and fury of battle seemed to please the President greatly. The troops were then held in line. The President, his entire party and the officers and ladies repaired to the department commander's resi-

dence, where a reception was held, lasting about a half hour. President Roosevelt and party then left for Alamo Plaza, where he delivered an address. He then proceeded to the Rough Riders' camp at the fair grounds and spent the afternoon with his old comrades of the Spanish War. He attended a banquet in the evening and then took the train for Oklahoma, where commenced the hunt that had been arranged.

Grace Daniels Arrowsmith, infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf., and George Van Horn Mosely, Jr., infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. G. V. H. Mosely, were christened by the Rev. Mr. Hinkle at St. Paul's Episcopal church on Palm Sunday, April 16. Mrs. Johnson entertained the little card club Tuesday afternoon. Miss Rowalle won the first prize, a very pretty clock; consolation prize was won by Mrs. Fleming.

Friday night's hop was well attended by the post and town people, being the last for a few weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison gave a musicale in honor of their guests, Miss Gordon and Miss Bonay.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, who accompanied the President on his recent visit, is again in the city, located at the Menger, renewing his old friendships.

Lieut. Clifford Jones gave a very pretty dinner complimentary to Miss Green. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Green, Miss Gibbs and Lieutenant Farm.

Major Oscar Brown, 1st Cav., of Fort Clark, was here on special duty at department headquarters during the visit of the President. Mrs. Lindsey P. Rucker, wife of Lieutenant Rucker, 30th Inf., is on a visit to her relatives in San Antonio. Miss Caffrey, of New York, is visiting Major and Mrs. Kernan.

## FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 18, 1905.

Mrs. George H. Gardiner, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke. Capt. Delamere Skerrett, A.C., visited the post on April 13.

Major Arthur Murray, commanding the post and the School of Submarine Defense, is expected home on Friday, a passenger on the Proteus of the Southern Pacific line, plying between gulf ports and New York. The return of Major Murray marks the finish of his inspection tour of the Atlantic and Gulf posts in connection with submarine mine work.

True to her promise, Miss Helen Miller Gould offered the post another treat in the rather diminutive form of Marshall P. Wilder, on the evening of April 11. Mr. Wilder was in his happiest vein and created laughter enough to make the "Indian" smile. His talk was sufficiently localized to make the men drop quickly to his witticisms, and after an illustrated talk on Japan and the Philippines, he closed his hour of fun. After the performance Mr. Wilder expressed some surprise at the way some of his rather far-fetched jokes reached the audience, and, while meant as a compliment to the intelligence of the enlisted men, if he saw soldiers oftener he would appreciate that most of them have traveled and all of them know a thing or two. Therefore it should not be surprising to the witty entertainer that he had a quick-minded audience, and one far above the average of the audiences he generally meets.

There are over three hundred mechanics and laborers here, and the post is about equally divided between soldiers and the men employed in the erection of the new buildings now under construction. If another strike does not cause a suspension in building operations, the post will assume an entirely new brick and stone formation by the time the leaves fall again.

The snow flurries and cold snap, unexpected at this season of the year, have resulted in an unusual amount of bronchitis and colds.

The "call of the wild" attracted some few men to go absent on the last pay day, but the desertions were few. "Spring fever" is a disease yet to be diagnosed by the Army surgeons.

Although the special gunners' board has not made a report and is still examining men for first-class gunners, enough information has unofficially leaked out to warrant the statement that the men have distinguished themselves in the gunner medal competition. All of the gun companies will undoubtedly show an increased average of qualified Artillery gunners.

The ball of the 5th Company, Coast Artillery, was a grand success. Every man that could possibly be there was there; and there were others besides.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 17, 1905.

Pvt. Samuel B. Young, Troop H, who was charged with manslaughter, it being alleged that he killed Policeman John Jacob Smith in Washington, D.C., has been acquitted. All of the officers and men at this post are deeply pleased with the verdict. But a case that all have cause to rejoice over is the discharging of Privates Burke and Burns, two men of this post who have lain in the county jail in Burlington since last November on the complaint of an irresponsible, drunken Frenchman of Winooski, who charged the men with larceny. This case has aroused the ire in the breasts of the officers at this post, and it is to be regretted that some action cannot be taken to punish the man who was the cause of these two innocent men being remanded to prison for five months. It was a clear case of trying to throw blame on a soldier, and escape the wrath of an angry wife for spending money for rum.

Regret is heard from all sides that the chances of recovery of 2d Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., so that he will be able to return to duty with his regiment are doubtful. He will repair to the general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment for a period not to exceed six months. During the winter Lieut. and Mrs. McMullen have been in Florida.

The members of the 23d Battery baseball team, the Conklins, won a victory over a picked team of former high school players and young men of Burlington, the score being 7 to 6. They also beat a team from Winooski 30 to 9.

Colonel Wallace issued a memorandum order on Friday that no enlisted man should leave the garrison in the future unless he had a written pass signed by his organization commander and countersigned by the post adjutant.

Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick is absent from the garrison inspecting the militia of the State of Vermont. During his absence First Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., is in command of Troop L. Capt. Leroy Eltinge, 15th Cav., who has been inspecting the militia of Massachusetts, returned to the garrison Wednesday evening, and last evening again left to resume his inspection. Capt. F. J. Koester, 15th Cav., also left the garrison last evening to resume his inspection of the militia of the Bay State.

The invitations for the marriage of the daughter of Major and Mrs. John Chowling Gresham, 15th Cav., Miss Isabel Cass, to 2d Lieut. Milton Garfield Holliday, 15th Cav., are being sent out. The wedding is to occur at the garrison at eight o'clock on Wednesday, April 26.

The men of Troop A are very much pleased with the arrangements which their troop commander, 1st Lieut. W. W. Whitside, 15th Cav., has inaugurated regarding punishment. His plan is to call a man before him when he is guilty of any violation of the Army regulations, and give him the choice of taking a trial by a summary court-martial or promising that he will deposit a sum, generally \$10, with the paymaster next pay day. The men readily accept the punishment of depositing the money. The idea is a good one, and it has been sug-



gested that a plan of this kind would work more effectively to discipline men and prevent them from deserting than to court-martial them.

Pvt. Joseph I. Langlois, Troop L, sustained a broken leg while at recruit drill on Thursday. He was doing two-horse work and took too big a vault in trying to mount face-to-the-rear on the off horse. Pvt. W. Prue, Hospital Corps, has been injured by his horse throwing him and trampling on him.

First Lieut. Richard B. Goring, 15th Cav., who has been on sick leave at his home in Birmingham, Ala., will return to this garrison to-morrow for duty, his leave having expired.

Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, Art. Corps, military instructor at the University of Vermont, Burlington, who has been in Washington, D.C., visiting friends, has returned to Burlington.

Major Wilbur E. Wilder, on duty as military secretary at St. Paul, Minn., will report for duty April 20 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Major Curtis B. Hopkin, 15th Cav.

A large number of the officers and ladies in the garrison attended the performance of "The Show Girl," in Burlington at the Strong last Monday evening and thoroughly enjoyed the attraction. After the play chafing dish suppers were served at this garrison.

The baseball game which was scheduled to be played between the post team and a team from St. Michael's College last Wednesday afternoon on the latter's grounds has been postponed until after Easter.

The condition of Mrs. John McCutcheon, wife of Sergeant McCutcheon, Troop C, who has been dangerously ill, is somewhat improved.

All of the telephones in this garrison have now been connected. The first message which was sent over the new system was to Colonel Wallace, informing him of the runaway of his carriage in Burlington.

First Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, Art. Corps, is confined to his quarters ill.

The Fort Ethan Allen Minstrel Troupe gave their third performance before the public in Corporation hall, Winoski, on Friday evening, to a large and well pleased audience. The 15th Cavalry band was present and added greatly to the attraction. This will no doubt be the last performance that these men will give, as Colonel Wallace objects to their going to outside towns.

Lieut. Charles Burnett has begun the arrangements for the formation of the post baseball team, and this team will make their first appearance this season next Saturday afternoon in a game with the High School team of Burlington.

Capt. James A. Ryan, who has been on leave of absence in Europe, will return to the garrison this week.

Orders were issued by Colonel Wallace on Friday prohibiting peddlars of all kinds from selling their wares in the organizations of this command. The guard have instructions to see that these orders are enforced.

#### FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Ore., April 14, 1905.

The rains have at last given way to warm weather and the first of April ushered in the summer drills. The new athletic field will soon be finished; it has been leveled and sodded and the men are now working on a baseball diamond. Around the field is a race track of cinders, and there are to be two grandstands. The only thing needed to make this post up to date in athletics of all kinds is a gymnasium, which we hope to get in the near future.

Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, A.C., athletic officer, is going to take the athletic team to Portland, Ore., to compete with the Columbia University at that place, on April 15. Our baseball team will play their first game of the season on the University grounds, and on their return trip will stop at Kathlamath, Wash., and play the team there. A great deal of credit should be given to Lieutenant Mitchell for his perseverance in encouraging athletics since he has been at this post.

Capt. Harry L. Steele, A.C., post exchange officer, has purchased a piano and pianola for the exchange, and they have the very latest music, such as "Bedelia" and other songs.

Mrs. Ryan and sons, from Nebraska, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, A.C. Capt. Harry L. Steele made a trip to Portland, Ore., this week on business for the post exchange. Lieut. Gideon McD. Van Poole, Med. Dept., also visited Portland the first of the week.

The steamer Winona has taken the place of the Q.M. boat Major Guy Howard, the latter being in Portland in the drydocks for repairs. She is expected back on her regular runs in a few days. The new pump house and the electric light plant have been completed and turned over to the post Q.M. It will be but a short time until this post is well lighted.

A fatal accident happened at the Engineer Department. One of the rock trains, while making a trip out on the jetty, with a load of rock, failed to make the switch and jumped the track. The engineer, named Phillips, was caught between the piles and killed instantly. This is the first accident this year. His body was taken to his home in Warrenton, Ore.

Capt. Harry L. Steele, A.C., range officer, will soon have the small target range completed and it will be one of the best in the Department of the Columbia.

Miss Elizabeth Schenck, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. D. Schenck, is on a visit of a few months to her sister, Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. W. C. Davis, A.C., at the Presidio, Cal.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Surg. Major Halberstadt, of the 3d Brigade, Penn. N.G., of Pottsville, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, has had an X-ray photograph taken of Corporal Richard James, of Co. H, 8th Inf., who, on Nov. 15, two years ago, was shot by a comrade accidentally while engaged in practice on the local range. The projectile from a Krag-Jorgensen rifle passed into his right lung and lodged there. The photo shows the bullet encased in a cartridge-like substance, the wound having healed without the projectile causing him the least trouble. Dr. Halberstadt will use this in future scientific lectures before medical and military men. He says the bullet entered James' chest directly, and that there was no deflection from its having struck another object first. Had the projectile struck a rib or bone it would have assumed its penetrating power of forty-four inches through ordinary boards. His investigation of the peculiar case of Corporal James is that the tremendous force of these projectiles is stopped by soft substances as was instanced when the bullet in question struck the cushions of the lung tissues. James is enjoying good health. Major Halberstadt has induced the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to place at each of its fifty coal operations in the anthracite region, a military cot and a box of sterile bandages, gauze, cotton, compressors, etc., such as the United States Army Hospital Corps are supplied with. These, with trained volunteer "first relief" corps, help to keep fatalities about the mines down to the minimum.

All arrangements have been completed by the 9th Infantry, Penn. N.G., of Wilkesbarre, for the reception in honor of Adjutant General Stewart on Easter Monday, April 24. The detachment of Company E, 8th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Jay, N.Y., which will give an exhibition drill, will be quartered at the Hotel Reddington during their stay in Wilkesbarre. A committee of officers of the 9th will meet the Regulars when they arrive on the afternoon of April 24, at 1:30 p.m. Twenty private boxes will be located on the floor of the armory for the visitors and guests. The decorations will be white and gold, and an electric design of the regimental crest will

add to the beauty of the ball room. The forty men from Fort Jay will be commanded by 1st Lieut. A. L. Halpin, assisted by 2d Lieut. J. J. Moller. Contorno, the leader of the 8th U.S. Infantry band, will lead Alexander's band during the exhibition drill. The fact that the detachment of Regulars will appear at Wilkesbarre has caused a great deal of interest among the military men in that part of the State.

Co. L, 2d Infantry Regiment, and the West Point Rifles, Nebraska N.G., having failed to properly care for public property, or sustain the standard of efficiency required, have been mustered out of the Service.

An interesting vaudeville entertainment and dance will be given by Co. C, 71st N.Y., in the Lenox Lyceum, New York city, on Saturday evening, April 29.

The annual dinner of the board of officers of the 9th N.Y. will be held on Saturday evening, April 29, and among the special guests invited are Major General Roe, N.Y., and Colonel Smith, 8th U.S. Inf.

The next special event of interest in the 12th N.Y. will be the tournament of Co. G, Captain Benard, to be held in the armory on Saturday evening, April 29. There will be competitive drills between the best drilled cadet corps in New York, an exhibition by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum band of eighty pieces, athletic games, and an exhibition of wall scaling. Finally there will be dancing to the music of the regimental band.

The companies of the 22d N.Y. have been receiving theoretical instruction in guard and sentry duty, preparatory to camp, from Major J. G. R. Lillendahl. Lieut. Col. John Bogart, engineer on the staff of General Roe, has been giving instruction in engineering. 1st Lieut. N. A. T. Dewey, of Co. B, who was recently commissioned, has been presented with a saber by the members of the company.

An interesting program has been prepared by the field music of the 9th N.Y. for its annual drill and reception to be held in the armory on Wednesday evening, April 26. Popular quicksteps and life selections will be rendered by the corps, under Drum Major W. R. Hill, a detachment of the 2d Battery, in command of Lieutenant Sherry, will go through a run drill, and there will also be a burlesque on the "Kilties" and dancing.

When the 7th N.Y. is at the State camp during the week of June 10 to 17, it will be visited by the battalion of cadets from West Point. It is considered likely that the two organizations may take part in field maneuvers. The regiment for the first time in its history will parade in the State service uniform. It has been recently supplied with the olive drab uniform, and for the past three weeks Capt. W. G. Schuyler, the energetic regimental quartermaster, has been at the armory every night but Sundays attending to the issue of the new dress. His family were about giving him up for lost. Capt. Louis J. Joscelyn, of Co. H, recently elected, vice Wetherspoon, resigned, has been commissioned.

The 23d N.Y., in command of Col. W. A. Stokes, made a fine display in its review in the armory on the night of April 15 in honor of its veterans. The review was taken by brevet Brig. Gen. John B. Frothingham, president of the Veteran Corps, formerly A.A.G., 2d Brigade, and also a former lieutenant colonel of the 23d, and one of its crack shots in the early days of Creedmoor. After the regiment had formed in line of masses, the veterans, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," were escorted into the drill hall by the band, and took position in front of the reviewing point, facing the regiment. The trustees of the Veteran Corps acted as an honorary staff to General Frothingham. The short drill which followed the review was not up to the usual standard of the regiment, and there were some bad errors. During evening parade regimental long service medals, the brigade prize for the highest figure of merit in rifle practice at Creedmoor, and the veterans' medals and trophies were presented and dancing followed.

Squadron C, of New York, Major DeBevoise, has purchased a 100-acre piece of land at Huntington, L.I., to be used as a horse farm and summer camp by the organization. The property is within five miles of President Roosevelt's residence at Oyster Bay.

Of course the National Baseball League could not successfully open its season at the New York Polo grounds, 155th street and Eighth avenue, New York city, on April 14, before 40,000 spectators, without the aid of the 7th Regiment band and the 1st Battery. The latter fired a perfectly timed salute at the raising of the flag, and the band discoursed the most inspiring music.

The 1st Signal Corps of New York, in command of Capt. Oscar Erlandson, assisted by Lieuts. H. Godet, T. W. Baldwin, W. F. Laporte and J. P. Holmes, in a review before Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry, on the night of April 13, gave a fine exhibition in which rare skill in horsemanship and signalling in all its branches and other interesting features was amply demonstrated. The exhibition was given at the Central Park Riding Academy before a large audience, and the music was furnished by the 8th U.S. Infantry band. After the review by General Henry decorations for faithful service, expert signalling and attendance were presented. Those who received the State decoration for ten years were: Capt. Oscar Erlandson, 1st Lieut. T. W. Baldwin and 1st Class Sergt. E. V. Kean. Then followed various exciting and interesting exhibitions, including double pursuit, trumpet calls, wig-wag drill, potato race, single-stick contest, awkward squad burlesque, mounted melee, relay race in heavy marching order, mounted tug-of-war, bareback drill and rough riding, foot Cavalry melee and signal exhibition. Too much praise cannot be given the exhibition, which was one of rare merit. Among those accompanying General Henry were Commander Franklin, Naval Militia; Captains Wendel, 1st Battery; Foley, 6th Regiment; Benard, 12th Regiment.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will have the honor of being the only Ohio guard organization at the dedication of the monuments on the battlefield of Vicksburg. Governor Herrick has selected it to be his guard of honor during the ceremonies, which will take place May 3. The regiment will leave Cincinnati May 17 on a special train. The camp at Vicksburg will take the place of the annual camp at Newark, Ohio. Besides taking part in any dedicatory ceremonies, the 1st Regiment will be instructed in military field maneuvers and target practice. The camp is situated two miles from Vicksburg.

The 71st N.Y., Col. W. G. Bates, will parade for divine service Sunday, April 30, in the Collegiate church, 123d street and Lenox avenue, at three o'clock p.m.

A "circus" will be given by the 3d Battery, N.Y., Capt. H. S. Rasquin, in its armory on Saturday evening, April 29, and some great stunts will be on the program.

Co. A, 23d N.Y., will hold its closing drill and review on April 26. A smoker will follow. The veterans of the regiment will visit Gettysburg and Luray Cavern, Va., June 17.

It is probable that the plan of former years, of having details from various organizations parade for review at the annual tournament of the Military Athletic League in Madison Square Garden will be abandoned this year. It is proposed instead of the former mixed force to have one entire regiment parade each night. The 9th, 12th, 14th and 71st Regiments have already agreed to parade, and others will also be anxious to have an opportunity. It will show the troops to better advantage than under the old plan. The annual dinner of the officers of the League and their guests will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening, May 6. Col. William F. Morris, 9th N.Y., is the chairman of the dinner committee.

The best armory display the 14th N.Y. has given in years was that incident to the review in honor of Brig. Gen. James McLeer, in the armory on the night of April 18. In command of Col. A. L. Kline, the program consisted of review, regimental drill and evening parade, and they were all excellent exhibitions in every respect. The regimental drill lasted some thirty minutes, which for a public function is too long for the average audi-

ence. The regiment was equalized into companies of sixteen files, and divided into three battalions of four companies each, and under the direction of Adjutant Anderson it was handsomely formed in line of masses. Here followed an innovation in the Drill Regulations, and one which other commandants will follow to a large extent. By direction of Colonel Kline the colors were posted on the front line, between the 2d and 3d Battalions. Here the colors are in plain view, whereas the Drill Regulations relegate them out of sight in rear of the color company, and in the center of the 3d Battalion. While in the latter position prominent officers of the Army and also of the National Guard, have failed to salute the colors, contending that being in the rear the colors should not be saluted. Other officers have saluted, and this lack of uniformity respecting the salute of the colors has given rise to much discussion and criticism. General McLeer and many other officers assert that the Drill Regulations are incorrect in placing the colors in the rear, in line of masses, and it was with the consent of the brigade commander that Colonel Kline was the first to place the colors on the line, that a reviewing officer can easily see them, and will make no mistake in saluting them. Dancing followed the military ceremonies, and among the many present were: Gen. J. B. Frothingham, Brevet Brig. Gen. J. G. Eddy, Col. W. A. Stokes, N.G.N.Y. The reviewing party and guests were entertained by Colonel Kline and his officers, and General McLeer praised the display of the regiment in high terms.

Company K, 1st Infantry, Connecticut N.G., of Hartford, will report at the State armory April 26 for review by his excellency, Henry Roberts, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

#### GENERAL CHAFFEE REVIEWS 4TH NEW JERSEY.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., reviewed the 4th Regiment of New Jersey in its armory in Jersey City on the night of April 13, and the event was a memorable one in the history of the State, and also to Colonel Smith's command, and to those attending the ceremonies. It was the first time a lieutenant general of the Army has ever reviewed a regiment of New Jersey, and the 4th was the first regiment of New Jersey to be reviewed by the distinguished general of four wars and numerous Indian campaigns.

The 4th also proved a fitting representative of the State before General Chaffee, for it gave the best exhibition of its drill season, and in the opinion of those who have followed the regiment for years, it was one of the best displays it ever gave, and General Chaffee showed the most marked interest in the evolutions from beginning to end.

Previous to going to the armory, General Chaffee, who was accompanied by Major W. D. Beach, Capt. F. DeW. Ramsey and Capt. Grote Hutcherson, U.S.A., was met at the depot and escorted to the residence of Col. Robert G. Smith, on Ocean avenue, where a most enjoyable dinner was served. Besides the above mentioned guests, others present included Major J. H. Broderick, Capt. B. F. Moore, Capt. C. H. Purdy and Lieut. S. R. Woodruff, 4th N.J.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, 71st N.Y.; Col. J. S. Frelinghuysen, N.J., and Mayor Fagan. The menu cards were a beautiful work of art, and highly prized by General Chaffee and others. On the cover was the flag of the lieutenant general, the National flag, and the State flag, exquisitely painted in colors by the hand of Mrs. Smith, wife of the colonel. A picture of the general was on another leaf, while the name of each guest was printed in gold letters. The cards were bound by a silk ribbon representing the shoulder straps of a lieutenant general.

There was standing room only in the armory, and General Chaffee and other special guests there occupied a beautifully decorated box at the reviewing point. The formations by battalions, and the formation of regimental line which followed, for the reception of the colors with ceremony, were splendidly executed in double time, under the direction of Regimental Adjutant B. F. Gerardin. The regiment was next formed in line of masses, in three battalions of four companies each, for review. In passing around the lines, General Chaffee halted in front of the first man he met on the right and saluted him. This man so honored was Drum Major John Brownlee, whose service stripes and Grand Army badge at once caught the eye of the general. Drum Major Brownlee, who is a Civil War veteran, has completed close on forty years' service. Other officers and men in the ranks who were distinguished for service or rifle shooting were also saluted by General Chaffee as he passed around. The general also saluted the colors.

The passage in review was exceptionally well executed, distance between ranks and companies, fronts and intervals being correctly maintained. Colonel Smith next put the regiment through an interesting drill, the regiment being skillfully handled, and the movements executed in the most smooth and prompt manner.

Evening parade which followed was a handsome ceremony, and during it Company C, in command of Capt. Earl Dabb, was specially honored by being ordered to the front and to fire, where it received two trophies for rifle shooting from the hands of General Chaffee. The first trophy was for making the highest score for company teams on the outdoor range, and the second trophy was for making the highest score among the companies in the indoor range. General Chaffee congratulated Captain Dabb and the members of the company on the skill in marksmanship they had so ably demonstrated, and spoke of the importance of rifle shooting to the soldier. The general then passed around the company, saluting each man in it.

After the colors were dismissed with ceremony, "taps" was beautifully played, and the military ceremonies of the evening ended. General Chaffee and special guests were then entertained in the colonel's room, where many persons were introduced to the general. Among the special guests present were: Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, N.J.; Congressman Allen, N.J.; Dr. William S. Terriberry, 12th N.Y.; Lieut. W. R. D. Irvine, R.N.R., chief officer of the Corona, and Lieutenants Manly, Ashwin and Riddle, of the same steamer. General Chaffee expressed great pleasure at being the guest of Colonel Smith, and highly commended the display of the regiment.

#### NEBRASKA'S NEW MILITIA LAW.

Adjutant General Culver, of Nebraska, in announcing the enactment of the new law to raise the efficiency of the State force, says: "This not only includes tactical efficiency, but successful administration of company affairs. There will be no excuse for the loss of property; storage rooms and armories must pass inspection as to security, convenience and adaptability to the purpose intended, in order to secure the increased allowance for armory rent. Members of the guard should not be allowed to take clothing or other property from the armory unless on duty ordered by the company commander. This must be strictly adhered to. The liberal provisions of the law, which will be of great assistance to every company, also entail more exacting duties, and the strict enforcement, in spirit and letter, will be insisted upon. Each company can build and own an armory, by putting forth proper effort. The proposal for a memorial armory, to be built in the interest of all soldiers, active and retired, will meet with a hearty response from the G.A.R., and all patriotic organizations, if the move is wisely inaugurated. Plans and specifications will be forwarded to company commanders as soon as received from the architect, with suggestions as to incorporation and method of procedure. No time should be lost in securing a town lot for this purpose, and an appeal should be made to the enterprising citizens of your city, both on the line of public improvement and as a business investment, for the armory rent allowed by the State will pay a fair dividend on the capital invested."



## BIDS FOR THE SCOUT CRUISERS.

Keen interest was manifested in the bids opened at the Navy Department on April 15 for the three scout cruisers, Chester, Birmingham, and Salem, authorized by Congress in April of last year. The law calls for three scout cruisers having a displacement of 3,750 tons, with a high rate of speed. There were in all six firms entered in the bidding, and the large reception room of the Secretary of the Navy was full when the time for opening the bids came. The lowest bidder was the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., of which Francis T. Bowles, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, is president. Mr. Bowles received many congratulations from his former associates in the Department. Following is the official statement given out at the Department of the bidders and their respective bids. The Board of Construction has not yet decided upon the award, but there is a strong sentiment among the members in favor of contracting for turbine engines in at least two of the ships.

The bids were as follows: Maryland Steel Co.: Class 1, time, 32 months; class 2, 36 months; price for each, \$1,875,000; turbine engines. N. Y. Shipbuilding Co.: Class 1, 32 months, \$1,824,000; class 2, 36 months, \$1,830,000; twin-screw turbines; class 2, 36 months, \$1,866,000; triple-screw turbines; Westinghouse type. Cramp Sons: Class 1, one, 32 months, \$1,793,000; one 31 months, \$1,750,000; one 32 months, \$1,750,000; class 2, Parson's steam turbines, three or four screws; one 36 months, \$1,885,000; one 35 months, one 36 months, each \$1,825,000.

The bids of the Bath Iron Works were as follows: One class 1, 32 months, \$1,774,000; two class 1, 32 months, \$1,729,000; also, one class 1, 32 months, \$1,767,000; 12 miles as per bidders proposal, or one 32 months, \$1,738,000, on condition of the award of one other vessel. One class 1, 36 months, \$1,671,000; Parsons turbines; guaranteed speed 21½ knots; 12 Norcross boilers; 3-shaft arrangement, cruising turbines; or, two, 36 months, \$1,623,000 each. (Ditto, except as to speed.)

One class 2, 36 months, \$1,639,000; 12 Norman boilers, Parsons turbines, 3-shaft arrangement, cruising turbines; 24½ knots guaranteed; or, two class 2, 36 months, \$1,595,000 each; 12 Norman boilers, Parsons turbines, 3-shaft arrangement; no cruising turbines.

One class 2, 36 months, \$1,654,000; 8 Norman boilers, Parsons turbines, 3-shaft arrangement, cruising turbines; or, two class 2, 36 months, \$1,606,000 each; same as above.

One class 2, 36 months, \$1,611,000; 8 Norman boilers, Parsons turbines, 3-shaft arrangement, no cruising turbines; or, two class 2, 36 months, \$1,573,000; same as above.

One class 2, 36 months, \$1,688,000; 8 Norman boilers, Parsons turbines, 4-shaft arrangement, cruising turbines; 24½ knots guaranteed; or, two class 2, 36 months, \$1,640,000 each; same boilers and turbines as stated above.

One class 2, 36 months, \$1,658,000; 12 Norman boilers, Parsons turbines, 4-shaft arrangement, no cruising turbines; 24½ knots guaranteed; or, two class 2, 36 months, \$1,610,000 each; same boilers and turbines as stated above.

One class 1, 36 months, \$1,671,000; 8 Norman boilers, Parsons turbines, 4-shaft arrangement, cruising turbines; or, two class 2, 36 months, \$1,622,000 each; same boilers and turbines as stated above.

One class 2, 36 months, \$1,640,000; 8 Norman boilers, Parsons turbines, 4-shaft arrangement, no cruising turbines; or, two class 2, 36 months, \$1,592,000 each; same boilers and turbines as stated above.

Union Iron Works: One class 1, 32 months, \$1,689,000; or two class 1, 32 months, \$1,606,000 each.

Fore River Shipbuilding Co.: One class 1, 30 months, \$1,629,000; or, two class 1, 30 and 31 months, \$1,557,000 each.

One class 2, 34 months, \$1,540,000; Curtis marine turbine; or, two class 2, 34 and 35 months, \$1,468,000 each; Curtis marine turbine.

One class 2, 30 months, \$1,598,000; reciprocating engines; or, two class 2, 30 and 31 months, \$1,524,000 each; reciprocating engines.

One class 2, 34 months, \$1,572,000; or, two class 2, 34 and 35 months, \$1,500,000 each; Curtis marine turbine.

Two class 2, 34 and 30 months, \$1,525,000 each; one with Curtis marine turbine, to be delivered in 34 months; one with reciprocating engines, to be delivered in 30 months.

Two class 2, 34 and 30 months, \$1,556,000; one with Curtis marine turbine, to be delivered in 34 months; one with reciprocating engines, to be delivered in 30 months.

## THERE WAS WAR IN CHINA.

The War Department this week received from the United States Circuit Court of Kansas its opinion in an important habeas corpus case. Fred Hamilton, formerly a private in the 16th Cavalry, on Dec. 23, 1900, while stationed at Camp Reilly, Pekin, China, shot and killed Corpl. Charlie Cooper, of the same regiment, for which offense he was tried by court-martial in February, 1901, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life. He is now in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, and petitioned for his release on the ground that he was illegally tried under the 58th Article of War. His contention was that when he was tried this article was not operative, as there was no condition of war, insurrection or rebellion. In refusing the application for a writ of habeas corpus, the Court said, in part, as follows:

"The question presented for determination is one of the first importance. During the military occupation of China by troops of this Government, no less than 171 trials by general court-martial were had, which resulted in 144 convictions. Under the well settled principles of law the offenders so tried were not amenable to the laws of the Government of China, and the offenses by them committed, if any, whether by the laws of this country denominated as the crime of murder, robbery, larceny or other felony, were not committed in violation of any law of China because done by persons in the military service of this country while stationed in China.

"By act of Congress the pay of the officers and men in the military service of this country during the time they were occupied in China, was increased to the amount paid in time of actual war, notwithstanding the fact that during all the time of the military occupation of China by this and other foreign nations, the Government of China maintained with this and the other for-

eign nations engaged in such occupation a footing of peace, and notwithstanding the further fact that at no time was there any declaration of war on the part of this Government against the Government of China. Yet, I am constrained to hold that by reason of the occupation of Chinese territory by the large military forces of this Government, under authority of the Department of War, the many conflicts between the forces of this Government and the armed Chinese troops, and the recognition of a condition of war by the Congress of the United States in making payment to the officers and men of this Government there engaged, and all the other facts and circumstances in this case, that at the time the homicide in question was committed there prevailed in China a condition of war, within the spirit and intent of the 58th Article of War, for that this Government was there asserting its right of protection over the citizens and accredited representatives of this Government, and their property, by force of arms."

## MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Activity everywhere is the earnest of preparation for the Military Athletic League's ninth annual tournament at Madison Square Garden, the week of May 8 to 13. At all the armories the athletes are in constant practice and Capt. John J. Dixon, chairman of the Athletic Committee, will have exceptionally strong entries in each contest.

Col. George R. Dyer, president of the League, and the executive committee, are arranging a military program of variety and strength, with the Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen in musical rides, rough riding and drills, the Field Artillery from Fort Meyer showing every feature of drills and action, and the Infantry from Fort Jay with their superb drills, with more fine work than last year. The coming of the 91st Highlanders from Canada will be a revelation in drills, and their band comes with them. Company K, of the 22d Engineers, will show bridge building.

The reviews, in which all the organizations in the League, and the United States troops take part, will open the military program each night. Colonel Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, commanding on Monday, and Colonels Eddy, 47th, Bartlett, 22d, Duffy, 69th, Jarvis, 8th, and Stokes, 23d, in turn, commanding on the other evenings of the week.

The special matinees on Wednesday and Saturday will give all the military features, and the competitive drills by the military schools will be on Saturday.

The League dinner, with the military guesses and commanding officers of detachments detailed, will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening, May 6.

The batteries of the National Guard, New York, will be seen also. The first, in Butt's Manual, the second in gaiting gun drills, the third in platoon drills; the 1st Company, Signal Corps, in building lines and signalling, and the 2d Battalion, Naval Militia, in gun drills.

## OPINION OF A GRADUATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An unobtrusive paragraph in your issue of April 8 announces that in the voting of the Academic Board of the Military Academy the Superintendent shall have three votes and the other members of the board but one each. The importance of this change seems to demand the serious consideration of those interested in the traditions and welfare of the Military Academy; especially to those who, like myself, believe that its welfare grows out of a wise adherence to its traditions.

The board represents the teaching body as Congress represents the voting body of the United States. It is a continuous body free from violent mutations in policy and yet by its constitution and the frequent incorporation of temporary members admirably protected against the evils of excessive conservatism. The Superintendent is fundamentally its executive, associated with the board for mutual advantage. In a hierarchical sense he is its superior, but his judgment is no better, and his experience less.

In such a republic of letters as the Academic Board should be, why should a triple vote be given to a temporary member however high his military rank? Does not this increase the risks due to his inexperience? If three votes, why not ten? If ten votes, why not degrade the board to a consultative body? Thayer, Lee, Delafield, Barnard, Cullum, Schofield and Merritt never required such a cushion on which to sit.

Would Eliot, of Harvard, or Hadley, of Yale, want one? I think that all reflecting graduates will deplore this order and would welcome a change in the opposite direction, viz., to have the Academic Board act as a unit in all matters and to have the result of its deliberations transmitted to the Secretary of War without partial or personal representations of which the board is ignorant. Otherwise the reputation of West Point is in the hands of one man, a condition repugnant to the genius of our institutions.

April 19, 1905.

GRADUATE.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE PERSONNEL BILL.

Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., April 20, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As Lieutenant Chandler's letter asking for a new interpretation of the Personnel Bill has been given to the public, I suppose a few words may be written on that subject, particularly as there has been no reply made to Lieutenant Chandler's contention.

I suppose he admits that the word vacancy as used in the bill referred to the action resulting from vacancies whereby a certain number of promotions from a lower to a higher grade took place. If then, as was the case, the deficiencies in number of the captain's grade were eleven, during a certain year, while the number of commanders promoted to fill those deficiencies was sixteen, the thirteen vacancies had been made with an excess of three.

I do not know where Mr. Chandler gets his figures, but I make the average promotions in each grade since March 3, 1899, to be: Commanders, 18, an excess of five; lieutenant commanders, 27, an excess of seven; lieutenants, 37, an excess of seventeen. There were 315 lieutenants (J.G.) promoted to lieutenant by the Act of March 3, 1899, or subsequent to it, which gives an average promotion of 52. During that time Lieutenant Chandler has advanced 322 numbers and during the past year 36, an excess of seven. If my figures are correct, I do not see where there is any ground for contention. The whole idea of the bill was to make a minimum flow of promotion and that minimum was fixed for each grade, thus in that sense, making each grade separate from all other grades. The moment Lieutenant Chandler reached the

grade of lieutenant nothing connected with promotions from lieutenant, J.G., affected him, except that he should get out of the way if he were one of the two selected for retirement. Supposing there were forty-one junior lieutenants on the list and forty were promoted, whether Senior Lieutenant Chandler went up twenty-nine of forty numbers in his grade had no connection with the grade below.

The only error of interpretation connected with the Personnel Bill is in that of the paragraph of the Naval Appropriation Bill approved March 3, 1901, providing for advancement of "heroes."

The bill says that officers advanced "shall, after they are promoted to higher grades, be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may at any time be promoted; and each such officer shall hereafter be promoted in due course, contemporaneously with and to take rank next after the officer immediately above him." The meaning cannot be more plainly expressed, and it has been a source of wonder to me none of the "heroes" has made claim for change of date of commission and for difference of pay.

There is one remarkable statement in Lieutenant Chandler's claim and that is citing the fact that the Department did not include the promotions and advancements caused by the Act of March 3, 1903, when it computed the yearly promotions called for by promotions called for by the Personnel Act. He says this supports his views. That the Department applied a subsequent act to change an antecedent average, I think it would have supported his views in very positive terms.

E. B. BARRY

## A SOUND OPINION.

Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In giving expression to my opinion as to "promotion by selection," I desire to thank you for the able editorial on that subject in your issue of April 8. The great surprise to me is that any man, old enough to have observed the workings of our Government as to desirable appointments in any department, can still favor this system. The man who does not admit that the vast majority of appointments to desirable positions in the Army have in the past been made through some strong influence, is a dreamer. Human nature does not change quickly. Then because you call this new thing "promotion by selection," are the methods going to change? I fancy not. Company non-commissioned officers are promoted by selection, but this "selection" does not last for a lifetime. Any mistake made through a poor selection here need last only till the end of the man's current enlistment, and, if necessary, can be remedied by the reduction of the man to the ranks upon request. I once "selected" the junior sergeant of my troop for first sergeant. He had performed a gallant act, and I honestly believed him the man best suited for the place. I was a good deal younger than I am now, and had had a good deal less experience in dealing with men, and did not understand the view point of the enlisted man as I now do. I have never forgotten the lesson that this taught me. I then fully made up my mind that promotion of non-commissioned officers by seniority, unless the case is an exceedingly exceptional one, is by far better, for discipline, for efficiency, for the best interest of the Government.

Cadet officers at the Military Academy are chosen through a limited system of selection. This promotion is certainly very limited as to time, and any mistake made is surely most easily remedied. The case would be vastly different were an officer promoted by "selection"—it lasts till he dies or is retired. Of course no argument can really be based upon the system of promotion of Cadet officers by "selection" until it is determined by investigation whether or not the after career of the young gentlemen selected was markedly superior to that of those who were never selected. This investigation would at least be interesting.

When we have "promotion by selection" I presume that the theory is that the efficiency reports required by Par. 838 A.R., will be used largely as a basis of selection. Of course they won't be used unless it is convenient, but let us admit, for sake of argument, that they will be used. Are these efficiency reports any measure of the relative ability of the various officers of the Army? I very seriously doubt it. I suppose in a certain way these reports are a help to the War Department. If an officer's efficiency reports are uniformly good he is probably a good man; if uniformly bad, he is probably no account. Until you can eliminate the personal equation, and unless you take into consideration the personality of the man making these reports, then these reports can not be relied upon as any absolute measure of an officer's ability. I have served under some commanding officers whose "good" would really mean much more to me than another's "excellent." This differentiation can not, of course, be made to any great extent, and for any great length of time by the War Department. The secrecy of the efficiency report and its consequent vast chance of life-long injury are almost iniquitous to me. It is too much like a "star chamber" proceeding to have any man make a report upon another without a chance of refutation, when the said report may affect adversely the whole future career of the one reported on. For example: Colonel A. reports adversely upon Captain B. Colonel A. is rather poorly thought of in the service at large, and not much reliance is placed in his judgment. Consequently his adverse report has little immediate effect. Colonel A. dies and is forgotten; likewise his general reputation is forgotten. All that some future Secretary of War knows is that Captain B. has on file against him a very adverse report. The document remains, the personal equation has been lost sight of.

T. R. RIVERS, Capt. 4th Cav.

Describing the operation of the allies in Northern China during the Boxer troubles, Colonel Scott-Moncrieff, of the British R.A., tells us that in the towns and large villages one of the chief institutions is the pawn shop, recognizable by the fact that it is surrounded by very high walls. These walls often have an elevated platform a little below the summit, where a watchman can be stationed to see what is going on. In the occupation and defense of villages these pawn shops are thus most important, as they are ready-made keeps forming the center or nucleus of the defense. As an illustration of the readiness of the Japanese soldier, it is stated that during the allied advance on Peking the crafty little men having a knowledge of the value of these buildings, both in respect to their valuable contents and the arrangement of the buildings, always made for the pawn shops. The temples also, which were often on the outskirts of the villages, were useful in the outer defensive line.



## The New GOERZ ARMY PRISM BINOCULAR

Specially constructed to meet the most  
exacting Army and Navy requirements

Officially adopted by the ENGLISH, GERMAN,  
RUSSIAN and PORTUGUESE Governments, and  
now used to the exclusion of nearly all others by  
Russian and Japanese officers in the Far East.

We offer these Glasses to all officers of military  
organizations in the U.S. at Government prices.

Write for descriptive pamphlet E3 to

**C. P. GOERZ OPTICAL WORKS,**

52 E. Union Square, New York.

Offices: Berlin, London, Paris, Chicago.

### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Italia Militare e Marina publishes a summary of the Italian army budget for the year July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906. The gross amount of the budget is \$56,409,140, but this includes an estimated balance brought and carried forward \$1,400,000 cash in hand; the annual instalment of \$7,043,800 in reduction of debt; the expenses of the Royal Carabinieri or gendarmes, amounting to \$5,900,000; pensions; contributions to local rifle ranges; and other miscellaneous items. The deduction of these sums leaves a net amount of \$91,224,190 available for the army proper. Of this amount, \$38,044,190 is required for the maintenance and training of the army and \$3,200,000 for extraordinary expenses chiefly on account of the rearmament of the artillery. The cost of the rearmament has amounted altogether to \$12,000,000, and has been spread over six years, the year 1905-6 being the sixth year and the final payment of \$2,820,000, forming part of the \$3,200,000 mentioned above. The \$38,044,190 provides for the maintenance and training of 207,162 men, and for the calling up of about an additional 60,000 men for a period of twenty days.

The commission of experts which has been testing a battery of the new Austrian quickfiring guns, has reported that this weapon is the best of the kind in existence. The gun fires 250 rounds in rapid succession, without the slightest change being made in the barrel or mechanism. At a range of two kilometers, the shots, after piercing a cement wall, devastated everything on the other side.

During a debate in the German Reichstag General von Einem, Minister of War, admitted that brutality in the army was "the most repulsive canker" in that organization.

French Algerian defense is being reorganized. Under the new scheme Algiers, Oran, and Philippeville will each receive twelve torpedoboats, three submarines and three submarines. Bizerta is already similarly equipped. A destroyer, as division flagship, will be stationed at Oran.

The French cruiser Sully appears to be a hopeless wreck, and the Hongkong Salvage Company has given up all hopes of saving her. A Singapore firm is reported anxious to make a further attempt to raise the ship, and the French admiralty is said to have similar designs; but it is very doubtful whether these will come to anything.

Lord Brassey recently read a paper on "Shipbuilding for the Navy" before the British Institution of Civil Engineers, which resolved itself mainly into a plea for the construction of more vessels of smaller displacement. He quoted many opinions favorable to the building of battleships of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons in displacement. France he held to be moving in the right direction in building two classes of vessels, each carrying the same armor and armament, but differing in displacement, speed, and coal capacity, so that two vessels were of large type and one of smaller and less costly design. The Vittorio Emanuele, building for the Italian navy, he considers to be the most noteworthy design for boldness of conception and excellence of workmanship, and a powerful vessel of war, being of relatively moderate dimensions and cost.

Brazil has plans for entering the field of naval construction to a much greater extent than has any other South American Power, if the bill passed on Dec. 6 by the Senate becomes an act. The plans call for the construction of six battleships of 13,000 tons each, to resemble in general characteristics the English battleship Triumph of 11,800 tons, which is in many respects one of the most powerful afloat. In addition there are three armored cruisers of 9,500 tons each, after the design of the Russian Bayan; six torpedoboat destroyers of 400 tons, six

torpedoboats of 300 tons and six of fifty tons, three submarines and one 6,000-ton transport.

The German Kaiser maneuvers will this year take place between the 8th and 18th army corps—the 68th infantry brigade from Metz, the Count Haseler Ulan regiment from Saarburg, and the 35th field artillery brigade from Metz being added to the former, and the 55th infantry brigade from Karlsruhe, the 56th brigade from Rastatt, the 3d dragoon regiment from Hagenau, and the 28th field artillery brigade from Karlsruhe, to the latter. To each army corps a cavalry division and a ballooning section will be attached, and large supply columns will be formed. Cavalry divisions will also be attached to the 1st and 5th corps for maneuvers, and there will be engineer operations on the Rhine and Main and at Cologne. Instructions are also to be issued as to firing maneuvers with heavy artillery.

The Echo de l'Armée remarks that under the new law authorizing the adoption of a service of two years, which has been definitely voted by the French Parliament, French officers will be called upon to make more energetic efforts, and to take upon themselves greater labors, if the troops are to be kept in a fit state, while the conscripts will have to show redoubled zeal and patriotism if the army is to be worthy of the country. The new arrangement is that the Frenchman is to serve for two years in the active army, eleven years in its reserve, six years in the territorial army, and six years in the territorial reserve.

Owing to the institution in England of the Army Accounts Department and the sweeping into it of the officers of the Army Pay Department, these officers, while retaining their military status, will be in the anomalous position of being placed directly under a civilian.

England has spent £1,133,086 during the last three years in building barracks at St. Lucia, West Indies, which now are not to be occupied owing to the withdrawal of the British troops; an illustration, the Army and Navy Gazette thinks, of the country's lack of a stable policy which presents some disquieting features.

General von der Goltz, in an article in the Deutsche Revue on the war, considers the capture of Port Arthur to be the most essential feature of the war, because it has placed in the clearest light the great military ability of the Japanese. For the first time a colored race has attained a great success over a white race, which is likely to prove a turning point in the history of the world, he believes. The general says that the Japanese were right in devoting such great efforts to reduce the place, because thereby they would destroy the Russian fleet, deprive their adversaries of the naval base, and secure for themselves a guarantee of means to prosecute the war. The terrible losses suffered by the Japanese were due in part, to the fact that they several times delivered attacks prematurely, and either were deceived as to their superiority of fire or the state of the works attacked. General von der Goltz questions whether heavy guns have done all that was expected of them, but he remarks that the old methods of siege warfare, its trenches, mines, and hand grenades, have been found useful. The siege proves the great importance of the work of the military engineer in peace, in preparation for war, and in war itself.

In the French Senate on April 12, M. Thomson, the Minister of Marine, made a strong plea for the maintenance of a big navy, and the Senate was so impressed with his argument that it voted \$24,200,000 to be expended on the navy. M. Thomson, in the course of his remarks, said the idea of naval disarmament would be visionary so long as Great Britain, the United States and Germany continued to strengthen their fleets. Already the fleets of Great Britain and the United States, he said, surpassed that of France and the fleet of Germany was about equal to that of France. Therefore it was essential, he argued, to adopt a comprehensive naval program for replacing old ships.

It is claimed by the British Navy League Journal that the electrical equipment of the new first-class battleship King Edward, which has recently been placed in commission, is more comprehensive than that of any other warship afloat. The power motors installed in this vessel number more than a hundred, varying from fifty horsepower each, seven of which are used for working the capstan and coal-hoists, to those for driving the electric fans, for working the ammunition supply, lathes, and machines, hoisting in coal from lighters or colliers, pumping water to the bath-rooms and cookery departments, clearing the boiler-rooms of ashes, mixing dough in the bakery, etc. The system for communication between the different parts of the ship is on a most complete scale, so as to ensure instant and regular inter-communication between the bridges and conning towers, the engine-room and steering department, and the admiral's and principal officers' quarters. Instead of the conning tower being made the central control station, an armor-protected space is reserved lower down, thus turning to practical account one of the lessons of the war in the Far East, which has demonstrated that a dislocation of the communication system occurs when the tower is struck by shell. This danger is reduced to a minimum by the conning tower

being less exposed and well protected. Special instruments are provided for indicating to the navigating bridge and conning tower whether the rudder is moving in the proper direction as shown by the steering wheel, and for securing effective fire control, range and deflection of guns, etc. There are also appliances for obtaining the highest results from the gunnery and torpedo equipment, for the economical working of the water-tube boilers, varying speeds, and feeding the boilers.

The 6-inch gun is to have a new lease of life, the London Engineer says. In the future it is to be the anti-torpedoboat gun, taking the place of the 12-pounder, which is too small to be effective against destroyers. This point has been urged in The Engineer for two years or more.

For the British navy each year a statement is prepared of the value of the ships for depreciation purposes. Armored protected and partially protected cruisers have 4 per cent. deducted from their first cost for depreciation for each year from completion until they are twenty-two years old. Vessels of this class built during the past twenty-two years make up a value of £100,671,945, and thus over four million pounds is required to make good the depreciation each year. In addition there are about eight millions sterling of ships on which depreciation is no longer allowed. These have presumably been completely wiped off the balance sheet. The ships beyond twenty-five years of age at the anchorage do not, therefore, count for much in the national assets. In the case of the small cruisers, gunboats, etc., the rate of depreciation allowed is 6 per cent., which is continued for fifteen years. The vessels built within fifteen years in this category make up a total of £10,735,000—about one-tenth of the value of the larger ships, and thus the aggregate amount of depreciation per annum in their case is assumed at £647,126. Submarine and torpedo craft come within another category. The rate of depreciation is 9 per cent., and this continues for eleven years. As the vessels of this type built within eleven years cost £1,376,093, the allowance for depreciation is £123,848. The total value of the vessels built within the periods covered by the depreciation allowance is £113,659,843, and the amount required annually for replacement is thus £4,836,967. The construction vote, including armor, is more than twice this sum, so that the improvement of the fleet is steadily advancing.

The battleship Kashima, launched at Elswick on March 22 for the Japanese navy, was ordered before the authorities at Tokio had been able to make any deductions from their series of successful attacks upon the Russian ships which might bear upon the general design for the vessel. Some modifications, however, have been made in detail, notably in the direction of strengthening the walls of the magazines against explosions of shells in the interior of the hull and in the provision of a strong inner skin-plating to counteract the explosion effects of torpedoes and mines. The progress of this ship has been exceptionally rapid. She was originally ordered in February, 1904, but actual work on her was not begun till the middle of April, so that less than one year has been occupied in building the hull up from the keel plate to the launching stage. Her weight when she took the water was 8,000 tons, and she had not only a more than usual amount of machinery on board, but a good deal of her armor was also fitted. The engines and boilers are complete, and already at Elswick waiting to be put on board, so that there is little doubt that the vessel will be ready for commission in a surprisingly short time from her commencement. The Kashima has four 12-inch, four 10-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, with twenty-one smaller weapons, and in addition five submerged tubes for the firing of 18-inch torpedoes. Her displacement is 16,400 tons; length, 425 feet; beam, 78 feet; speed 18 1-2 knots; engine power, 15,600 horsepower; coal supply at normal draught, 750 tons. The main belt in the Kashima will be nine inches tapering to four inches at the ram. The citadel armor is of 6-inch thickness as in Japan's previous ships. The 12-inch gun barbettes will have 9-inch and 5-inch armor, and the 10-inch gun barbettes 6-inch and 2-inch plating. The Vickers Company are also building a battleship for Japan of similar power.

Major the Hon. T. F. Fremantle delivered before the United Service Institution a lecture, entitled "Modern Military Rifles," that evoked a discussion which turned largely upon the new British short rifle. The standing of those taking part in the discussion—many of them military men of much experience—gave great weight to what was said. The prevailing view held by the majority of the speakers was not in favor of the proposed new arm, but there was conflicting testimony. Some maintained that to adopt a course which in any way tended to inaccuracy in the weapon was a vast mistake. Others asserted that too great accuracy was superfluous. In support of this assertion it was contended that in such a battle as that at Mukden, where the fight lasted twelve days, and where probably some 400 rounds a day were fired per man, the accuracy of the rifle was impaired at the end of the first day, and the gun had ceased to be accurate at all at the end of the twelve days. The large amount of hand-to-hand fighting in the Manchurian war was, it was urged, partly due to this cause, and partly also to the want of stopping power in the bullet. One

## The Latest Book on THE EASTERN WAR FOLLOWING THE SUN-FLAG

A Vain Pursuit  
Through Manchuria

by

**JOHN FOX, Jr.**

Picturesque and entertaining experiences in Tokio and Manchuria. A new view of the Japanese.

\$1.25 net, (postage 12 cents)

**CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS**

## PERFECTION IN RHINE AND MOSELLE WINE

is realized in the vintages of

**Hinckel & Winckler,**

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN.

Served exclusively in the German Wine Restaurant at St. Louis.

List sent on request.

**C. H. ARNOLD & CO.,**  
27 SO. WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

**C. A. Maxwell & W. B. Matthews,**  
**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.**

Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Have special facilities for prosecuting  
Claims of Army and Navy Officers

on the retired and active lists. We handled before Congress the increased grade for Civil War veterans and hope to obtain favorable action during the next session in the settlement of the claims of Army officers for arrearages of longevity pay.

## For the Sleepless

# Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Just before retiring, half a  
teaspoon in half a glass of  
water soothes and rests the  
nerves, nourishes the body  
and gives refreshing sleep.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

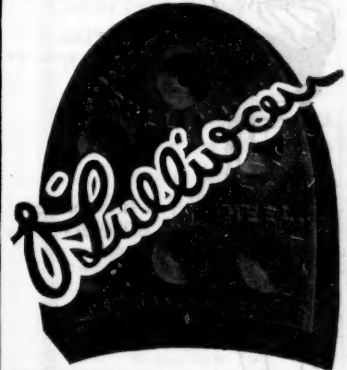
Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

**PATENT BINDERS** for Filing the ARMY AND  
NAVY JOURNAL.

93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

Delivered at office, \$1.00.



## HEELS OF NEW RUBBER

HAVE THAT SPRINGY NATURE

which makes walking healthful and delightful. A prominent scientist is quoted as saying "that the average man, weighing 160 lbs., assuming that he walks three miles daily, lifts 188,000 lbs." Don't you realize the necessity of cushioning your heels with New Rubber? They absorb the jar on the spine at each step. If you don't say "O'Sullivan" when you order, you may receive lifeless heels of old rubber. O'Sullivan's cost 50 cents attached, no more than the not-half-so-good imitations. If dealers can't supply, send \$1.00 with diagram of heel to the makers. O'SULLIVAN RUBBER CO., Lowell, Mass.



## Regimental Insignia

Worn On Mess  
Jacket



**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED**  
from regiments contemplating adoption of a coat-of-arms. Designs prepared free of cost. Estimates furnished on insignia and embossing on stationery.

**Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company**  
1218, 1220, 1222 Chestnut Street, Phila.

speaker, the Engineer says, went so far as to say that mushrooming bullets will have to be used in the future. As regards range, it was pointed out that in the Boer War nothing effective was accomplished at over 800 yards. Hence it was argued that the modern idea of extended carry for the bullet was, if not wrong, at all events useless. Flat trajectory was another matter; all were in favor of that. The general conclusion arrived at appeared to be that in neither the existing nor the proposed weapon had England as good an arm as might be provided. The Engineer adds, however, "that the average rifle is much more likely to be more accurate than the average man who fires it—especially in the heat of battle. The new short rifle is stated to be no worse, at all events, in its action than the present Lee-Enfield, while it is said to be handier, and it is a little—not very much—lighter. The new short rifle should have an exhaustive trial under war conditions and on a large scale before being finally adopted."

Profiting by the experience of the Russo-Japanese war, the German naval authorities have decided to devote far more attention than heretofore to the subject of sea mines, the United Service Gazette says: As a first step a mine company, consisting of 200 men, has been formed, and will be stationed at Cuxhaven, this naval port having been selected as a base from which the entire defensive operations of the North Sea coast will be directed. The German navy possesses three mine-laying vessels, but these are evidently to be at least partially superseded, for six torpedobombs have been despatched to Cuxhaven for the use of the new mine company. The German naval authorities anticipate that when the men have been trained to lay mines with quicken-moving torpedobombs the entire estuary of the Elbe can be securely blocked with stationary and floating mines within a space of twelve hours.

The Board of Admiralty has decided that all the guns of the British navy shall be resighted, in conformity with the determination to insist that on board all men of war the equipment shall be as perfect as science can make it. Orders have been issued that the gun-sights throughout the fleet are to be periodically tested. Certain suggestions have been made, so that the test may be made in each ship under uniform conditions. Considerable notice was taken during the recent Parliamentary debate on the navy estimates of the time required for the completion of battleships in view of the proposal to establish a new record by building the present financial year's battleship in sixteen or eighteen months.

The good feeling which exists between Great Britain and France is likely to be emphasized this summer by the visit of a French fleet to British waters. It is generally expected in naval circles that the French fleet will anchor at Spithead, the United Service Gazette says.

The British Army Council has sanctioned a scheme for the reorganization of the cavalry. Henceforth the reserve squadron system is to be done away with, and a uniform establishment of three strong squadrons will be given to each regiment, the regimental reserve squadrons being replaced by two depots, one for dragoons and lancers and the other for the hussars. The total normal strength of a cavalry regiment will be 565 of all ranks on the home establishment, as compared with 714 at present.

### BORN.

**MURFIN**.—At Los Angeles, Cal., April 7, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. O. G. Murfin, U.S.N., a daughter, Winifred Anne.

**DONELY**.—At U.S. Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass., April 15, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Gunner Stephen Donely, U.S.N.

**QUINN**.—At Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., a son, Franklin Clingman, to Pvt. and Mrs. W. G. Quinn, Co. F, 23d Inf., grandson to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clingman, Flattsburg, N.Y.

**REED**.—At Fort Lawton, Wash., April 10, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. L. Reed, 10th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

**SCHICK**.—At Detroit, Mich., April 7, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Jacob Schick, 14th U.S. Inf.

**WEST**.—At Atlanta, Ga., April 15, 1905, a son, to the wife of Capt. E. E. West, U.S. Marine Corps.

### DIED.

**CAMPAU**.—At her home in Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1905, Eliza Throp, wife of Alexander M. Campau, esq., and mother of Mrs. H. W. Fitch, wife of Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch, U.S.N.

**COURTENAY-ELLIS**.—At Washington, D.C., April 18, 1905, Margaret J. Courtenay-Ellis, mother of Mrs. Handbury, wife of Colonel Handbury, U.S. Engrs., and of Mrs. Leach, wife of Col. S. S. Leach, U.S. Engrs.

**FESSENDEN**.—On April 17, 1905, at Stamford, Conn., in her eighty-ninth year, Mary Abigail Grosvenor Abbe, widow of Hon. Samuel Clement Fessenden, formerly member of Congress from Maine, and mother of the wife of Major W. P. Huxford, U.S.A., and of Major J. A. Fessenden, U.S.A.

**OAKES**.—At New York city, N.Y., April 6, 1905, Samuel E. Oakes, son of Brig. Gen. James Oakes, U.S.A., retired.

**ORD**.—At San Diego, Cal., April 16, 1905, Capt. James T. Ord, U.S.V., son of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., and brother of the late Lieut. J. G. Ord, U.S.A., and Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., retired, now residing at Berkeley, Cal.

**REQUA**.—At Highlands, Piedmont, Alameda county, Cal., March 29, 1905, Isaac Laurence Requa, father of Mrs. Long, wife of Brig. Gen. Oscar F. Long, U.S.A., retired.

**ROCHESTER**.—At Washington, D.C., April 15, 1905, Mrs. William B. Rochester, wife of Brig. Gen. William B. Rochester, U.S.A., retired.

**SIMPSON**.—At Alken, S.C., April 13, 1905, Laura C., wife of Brig. Gen. John Simpson, U.S.A., retired.

**SLAYTON**.—At Port Townsend, Wash., April 2, 1905, Ruth Mary, youngest child of Chief Engr. H. O. Slayton, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Slayton.

**SUTHERLAND**.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1905, Lieut. Richard H. Sutherland, U.S.A.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

**H. C.** asks the strength of the Hospital Corps, as now authorized by law. Answer: Sergeants, first class, maximum allowance, 300; sergeants, 300; corporals, 20; private, first class, 1,600; privates, 800.

**H. H. T.** asks: Can a soldier who has served an enlistment in the Coast Artillery and is honorably discharged enlist in San Francisco, Cal., for the Coast Artillery at Jackson Barracks? Answer: Yes, he could probably enlist in this case as he desired.

**J. E. W.** writes: A soldier's term of enlistment began April 14, 1902, one June 30, 1904, and Dec. 31, 1904; his clothing account was settled according to G.O. No. 103 and G.O. No. 104, W.D., 1904. Does he receive additional allowance for the period from Dec. 31, 1904, to date of discharge, April 13, 1905? Answer: No.

**J. F.** asks: Is it intended by Par. 1564, A.R., 1904, that separate invoices and receipts should be made for the equipments carried by each recruit, when a large assignment is made to a regiment, or if one set of invoices and receipts in duplicate for the total amount involved is sufficient? Answer: When the recruits all go to the same post one set of invoices and receipts can be used; when they go to different posts a set must be used for each detachment.

**J. G. C.** asks: (1) What proceedings should I take to receive an appointment in the U.S. Navy as paymaster's clerk? (2) On what standing (according to rank) does a paymaster's clerk rate with petty officers (yeomen)? (3) What is a pay clerk's salary on first enlistment? (4) Is there an age limit? State youngest at which one may receive said appointment. Answer: (1) Must be recommended by a paymaster. (2) Between commissioned and warrant officer. (3) \$1,000 on third rate ship; \$1,100 on second rate ship; \$1,200 on first rate ship. (4) A clerk must be twenty-one years old.

**J. H. L.** asks: (1) In case two nations have a dispute over an island or a piece of territory and war is declared and the opposing nation wins, can they go be-

yond the limits over which the fighting occurred without permission or consent of the other nations? Answer: Yes, unless there was a special agreement to contrary. (2) Has Russia any right to bombard the coasts of Japan, or vice versa? Answer: Yes. (3) Did Uncle Sam have any right to go to Spain when we declared war against them? Answer: Yes, he did, and plans to send a fleet to Spain were prepared. (4) Is Japan compelled to accept the terms drawn up by other nations before she wins in Manchuria and Korea if Russia refuses to agree to the Japanese terms? Answer: No. (5) Can Japan go beyond Korea and Manchuria with the war without permission from other powers? Answer: There was a special agreement which limited the zone of hostilities.

**J. G. P.** asks: (1) What the minimum height is for enlistment in the Navy. (2) What is it for the Marine Corps? Answer: Five feet four inches for both.

**J. C. C.** asks: If Richard I. Considine is again in the Army? He was formerly a member of Co. C, 9th U.S. Inf., but received a dishonorable discharge for desertion. Answer: There is no record of his subsequent enlistment under same name, nor could he enlist holding a dishonorable discharge if the fact was known.

**J. S. B.** asks: If the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, applies alike to Spanish-American War and the Rebellion? If I understand the act above quoted correctly, if one had a dishonorable discharge obtained at any time during the War of the Rebellion, but subsequently served six months or more honestly and faithfully and obtained an honorable discharge, you are entitled to a pension. Now the question is if one obtained a dishonorable discharge in, say 1895, and concealing previous service on account of this dishonorable discharge, enlisted as a recruit in a Volunteer organization at the breaking out of the Spanish-American War and served honestly and faithfully during the life of that war and obtained an honorable discharge, is he entitled to a pension under the above cited act? Answer: Submit your question to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

**J. G.** writes: Circular No. 36, W.D., Washington, Aug. 22, 1904, called in the Medals of Honor to be replaced by those of a new design, etc. Under date of Sept. 23, 1904, information was given that they probably might be ready for issue about Nov. 1, 1904. I have heard nothing of the new medals or their distribution. Answer: The new medals are now at the War Department. The exchange will be made immediately.

**K.** asks: If it is possible for a sergeant of the Hospital Corps with three years' standing and six years' service in the Army to take the examination for post commissary sergeant? No; he must come from the line.

**MIKE** asks: In what troop is Mr. August Bartels now serving? When last heard of he enlisted in St. Paul, Minn., for general mounted service. Answer: One August Bartels is now a private in Troop I, 7th Cav.

**P. S.** asks: How is an appointment secured for a pay clerkship in the Army or the Marine Corps? Answer: Through the Civil Service.

**R. J.** asks: (1) Will Companies I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, return to the United States at the expiration of their two years' term of duty in the Philippines? (They arrived in the islands May 27, 1902.) (2) Is there any probability of a battalion of Engineers being stationed on the Pacific Coast? (3) If so what companies? (4) Where will the 3d Battalion of Engineers take station on their return to this country? Answer: (1) Yes, they will sail from Manila on July 15, 1905. (2) and (3) Companies C and D, 1st Battalion Engineers, will take station in San Francisco. (4) Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

**SCOUT** asks: Would a man be accepted for enlistment in the Marine Corps who had three or four false teeth? Previous service in the Army good, discharge excellent, references and physical condition good. (2) Is there a permanent Marine Corps recruiting station at Chicago? What is the address? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) The office is at 260 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

**R. H.** writes: I received notice Feb. 2, 1905, that I had passed a satisfactory examination for post commissary sergeant. Will you please inform me how I stand on the list of eligibles? Answer: There is no "eligible" list arranged according to standing. You have passed and will be appointed in due course. The War Department refuses to give probable date of appointment.

**S. V.** asks: Did a soldier ever get water transportation without re-enlisting in the Philippine Islands? If so, what dates did it stop? Answer: If the free transportation provided for in G.O. 180, A.G.O., 1898, was not available, the Comptroller allowed travel pay.

**SUBSCRIBER** asks: The present address of Michael Brennan, formerly a private and first sergeant of the 17th Company, Coast Artillery. He was discharged Aug. 26, 1903, or around that date. Answer: It is not known.

**S. A.** asks: (1) When will the 15th Infantry leave for the Philippines? (2) Could a soldier re-enlist for the 16th Infantry during October after it had gone to the P.I.? (3) Could I get a transfer to the 16th after I am discharged, with a view of re-enlisting in said regiment as soon as my present enlistment expires? Answer: (1) Not yet known. (2) Possibly. (3) Make application through military channels.

**S. W. V.** asks: I have been discharged sick with consumption from the navy yard, and would like to

HIGH GRADE  
MILITARY TAILORS

A. SHUMAN & CO.,  
BOSTON, MASS.

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED.

**M. F. SELTZ,**  
Civic Tailor and Draper,  
1552 F STREET. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Designs and Photographs furnished on application to any part of the United States.

**M. J. FALVEY, MONUMENTAL WORKS,**  
Penna. Ave. & 21st St., N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**ADJUTANT'S MANUAL**  
By **COURTLAND NIXON,**  
Captain Second Infantry, U. S. A.  
24mo, 135 Pages. Cloth, \$1.00  
JOHN WILEY & SONS, 48-49 East 19th Street, New York City

YOU'D know a Kipling  
story without his signature. CLUB COCKTAILS  
are in the same class. Their  
qualities are always recognized  
by the particular man.

Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin and York.

**G. F. NEUBLEIN & BRO.,** Sole Proprietors  
HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

**DUNLAP & CO.**

CELEBRATED HATS.

**ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY.**

178 and 180 Fifth Ave., between 22d and 23d Sts., and 181 B'way, near Cortlandt St., New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 914 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Agencies in all Principal Cities.

**FRENCH—GERMAN  
SPANISH—ITALIAN**

Spoken, Taught  
and Mastered by the  
**LANGUAGE**

**PHONE-METHOD**

Combined with  
The Rosenthal  
Common Sense  
Method of  
Practical Linguistics

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal  
YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD  
AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day  
at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational  
French, German, Spanish, or Italian.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter.

**International Language-Phone Method**  
1171 Metropolitan Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

**GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,** Washington, D.C., April 15th, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Monday, May 15th, 1905, and then opened for furnishing and delivering forage and straw at Washington Barracks, Washington City, D.C., Forts Myer and Hunt, Va., Fort Washington, Md., and Saint Asaph, Va., during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1905. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals and further information will be furnished intending bidders upon application at this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, in charge of Depot.



## Milk For Any Climate



**Borden's  
Peerless  
Brand**

**Evaporated Cream  
UNSWEETENED**

Army and Navy men follow the flag and the flag now takes them into all climates.

Sterilized milk is the only safe-guard against the many diseases insidiously promulgated by ordinary milk. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream is a preserved, unsweetened condensed milk available in all climates under all conditions of temperature.

**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York**

know if I can go to some Government hospital for treatment. Answer: Unless a seaman of the Navy is in the hospital when discharged, no provision is made for medical treatment after his discharge.

T. F. B. asks: Whereabouts of Pvt. Albert Freedman, who enlisted at Rochester, N.Y., in 1898. Answer: There is no record of his enlistment in Regular Army.

T. H. S. asks: (1) What is the purchase price of a discharge in the seventh year of continuous service? Answer: \$80. (2) What is the new clothing allowance for the first year? Also what clothing money due help to buy a soldier out, or does he buy out and then get the allowance? Answer: See General Orders, War Dept., 106, of 1904. The clothing allowance due the soldier may be used by him towards money necessary to purchase discharge. (3) Is there any chance of enlisting in the 1st Infantry in Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., in February, 1905, or is it full up now? Answer: It is full now.

T. J. M. asks: (1) Is the battalion sergeant major (Infantry) considered one of the General Non-commissioned Staff, and does he come under that head in the decision by the Court of Claims for quarters and fuel? Answer: Yes. (2) If the decision of the Court of Claims holds good why does not the man behind the gun come in? Answer: He must be entitled to quarters, fuel, etc.; he must have his in a collective sense, as it would take too much ground to give each a room. (3) Will each retired enlisted man have to live thirty years to get any benefit from that Act of Congress of 1885 regarding quarters, fuel, etc.? Answer: This question is yet undecided, as it is still before the courts.

V. E. R. asks: It has been stated that service within the limits of the United States during the War with Spain would be counted double in computing a soldier's service towards retirement, and gives the dates of such double time as from April 21, 1898, to May 11, 1899. As no paragraph in the Regulations, or any circular or G.O. of the War Department to this effect can be found, will you quote authority, if any, for thus computing a soldier's service? Answer: Service in the United States during the War with Spain is not counted double in computing a soldier's service towards retirement.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 14, 1905.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, accompanied by Major Robert R. Stevens, chief Q.M. of the department, and his aides, Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., and Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, 1st Cav., arrived Tuesday from San Antonio on an inspecting tour. General Lee expressed himself as pleased with conditions here. Wednesday morning there was a sham battle on the parade ground. While at the post General Lee was the guest of Major and Mrs. Ammon A. Augur, as were Major Stevens and Lieutenant McCaskey.

Mr. C. J. Titus delivered a lecture by Dr. Russell H. Conwell, entitled, "Acres of Diamonds," to an interested audience at the post last week. Senator and ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger spent a few hours in El Paso this week, on his way to Tombstone, Ariz., with several friends.

The Shelton-Payne baseball nine of El Paso played the

soldiers another game at the post last Sunday afternoon, and again the soldiers came out ahead, the score being 11 to 7. A special train was run out to the fort from El Paso, and several hundred persons came out to see the game.

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, 29th Inf., whose station is Whipple Barracks, Ariz., arrived at the post this week to inspect some regimental papers, and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ulysses G. Worriow. Mrs. Frith and her daughter-in-law, who have been visiting the former's son, Lieut. Robert Frith, for several months, left last week for their home near Chicago. Miss Frith, Lieutenant Frith's sister, who has also been at the post, will be the guest of Miss Margaret Martin in El Paso for some time. Lord Charles Beresford, admiral of the British navy, is expected to arrive in El Paso next week from Casas Grandes, Mexico, where he is visiting his brother.

Owing to the fight that is on in El Paso between the old electric street railway company and the new one owned by Col. William C. Greene, of New York, the electric cars are to be run out onto the Mesa beyond the fort at once. Colonel Greene's company began work last week, worked day and night and will soon have nearly all of the streets not already covered by the old company covered by their tracks.

Capt. Jack Crawford, familiarly known throughout the Southwest as the "poet scout," accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. D. W. Reckhart, of El Paso, visited the post this week at the urgent request of General Lee, and entertained the visiting officers and the officers and ladies of the garrison with his inimitable anecdotes and poems of western life. Captain Crawford is now a lecturer and platform entertainer, and spends most of his time in the East.

Mrs. Frank Ainsa, of El Paso, gave a very delightful reception last week, complimentary to her sister-in-law, the wife of Lieut. Luke McNamee, U.S.N. The house was most artistically decorated in green and white. The hostess was beautifully gowned in white, embroidered in pink roses. Mrs. McNamee was dressed in an imported creation of white. Lieut. and Mrs. McNamee left the following morning for San Francisco, to sail on April 29 for their new station at Guam.

The friends of Mr. J. A. Smith, of El Paso, regret that he was defeated in the recent election for mayor of the city. Mr. Smith is the father of Mrs. Thomas Franklin, wife of Captain Franklin, Subsistence Department, now stationed at West Point.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1905.

On Friday afternoon all the officers of the Presidio, as well as the officers of the Engineer Corps, called officially upon Gen. Frederick Funston in his office, and as they were all in full dress uniform, they made quite a gorgeous spectacle. The officers of the 13th Infantry from Alcatraz called upon General Funston yesterday morning in full dress. The officers from Fort Baker, and those stationed in the city, have also paid their respects to the new commanding general. Gen. and Mrs. Funston are to make their home at the Presidio, and within a few days expect to move into the quarters which Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Conklin have been occupying.

Gen. and Mrs. Francis Moore and Miss Jessie Moore left San Francisco on Saturday for Southern California, and after a few weeks' visit they will go East, and from there to Europe. Gen. A. C. Girard is another officer who will be missed from official circles because of his retirement on Friday. He has been identified with the medical work at the Presidio and at department headquarters for several years. Lieut. H. M. Bankhead, 20th Inf., is in the city on leave.

The promotion of Major C. H. Murray, commanding the 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., to lieutenant colonel, was the cause of a little celebration at the Presidio on Saturday. Major Murray's entire service has been with the 4th Cavalry, where he is greatly beloved, and the officers of his squadron took this opportunity to present him with a handsome loving cup. Capt. Tyree R. Rivers made the presentation.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Carbaugh, who has been judge advocate of the Division of the Philippines for the last three years, is in the city en route to his new station in the East.

The pack train took its departure from the Presidio on Monday morning, going first to Monterey and from there to the national parks of the State. The annual season of target practice on the new permanent target range in the Rodeo Valley on the north side of the Golden Gate, opened also on Monday morning. The first troops to fire will be Co. M, 10th Inf., the three companies of the 13th Infantry that have been in camp at the range since it was started, and Co. I, 13th Inf., from Fort Mason.

Mrs. Briggs, wife of Lieut. R. W. Briggs, Art. Corps, has gone East on a visit.

The Presidio baseball team played the team of the 13th Infantry on Saturday afternoon. The game was a tie, the score being 4 to 4, and as it was necessary for the visiting team to catch a boat for Fort McDowell, they were not able to play the game off.

Gen. and Mrs. William Montrose Graham and Miss Meta Graham, have returned from their visit to the Philippines.

Mrs. J. P. Wisser entertained the Army Ladies' Card

## GIANT STRIDES

*All Records Again Broken*

**MOËT & CHANDON**

CHAMPAGNE

**HEADS THE LIST  
of Importations into  
the UNITED STATES**

With the  
**HIGHEST  
FIGURES  
EVER  
REACHED**



Club very delightfully at her quarters at Fort Miley on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Hartmann, wife of Capt. C. F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, from Benicia, who has been a patient in the general hospital for some time, is recovering rapidly from her operation and expects soon to be able to go home.

Lieut. M. E. Locke's father, who has been visiting his son on the post for a week or so, has returned to his home in Cincinnati.

Major W. P. Richardson, 9th Inf., is in the city staying at the Occidental hotel, en route to Alaska where he is to plan and superintend the building of new roads.

Lieut. C. F. Cox, 11th Cav., who has been spending his leave in Santa Barbara, is expected back in San Francisco in a few days, and will then leave for his station in Des Moines. Lieut. David R. Gump, 18th Inf., who has been ill at the general hospital for many months, leaves on Monday for the East. Major H. L. Rogers, Pay Dept., is in the city on leave from St. Paul. Dr. J. H. Allen, executive officer of the general hospital, has a brief leave which he will spend in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Wetherill, who is making her home at Fort Mason with her son, Lieutenant Wetherill, is to entertain the ladies of the 13th Infantry at a card party to-morrow afternoon.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 16, 1905.

On Thursday during the baseball game with Bellevue College, fire call suddenly sounded and there was a wild scattering to the scene of the fire, one of the corral buildings from which smoke was issuing in great volumes. Through prompt action on the part of the different companies, the animals were safely led out and the fire extinguished with but a slight loss. The cause was not determined. The baseball game came to an abrupt ending in the fifth inning and was called "no game." Fort Crook has several times defeated Bellevue in practice games this season, and to all appearances has a promising career before it.

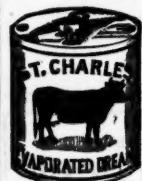
One of the regrets of the week was the departure of Miss Muriel Hitt to her home in Indianapolis. Miss Hitt has been visiting Col. and Mrs. E. B. Pratt during the past month and has made herself very popular. Miss Pearson has come from Parisburg, Va., the guest of her cousin, Miss Kathleen Cecil, and already many rides and good times have been arranged for her. On Tuesday evening a dance was given in her honor and also in honor of Miss Hitt, which was attended by all the officers and ladies of the garrison. After the hop a chafing dish party was given in their honor by Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hannay are the guest of Mrs. Hannay's mother, Mrs. Lowe. Mrs. Hannay comes in very poor health from Sunrise, Wyo., where she has been for several months recuperating from an illness.

The march of the 1st Battalion, 30th Inf., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, has been postponed until some time in the latter part of May. Target practice was to have commenced here about the middle of April, but on account of the floods in that part of the country it was found

## St. Charles Cream

UNSWEETENED—STERILIZED



Serves all the Purposes of  
fresh milk and is Preferable  
being

Scientifically Sterilized  
and guaranteed  
Absolutely Pure

Awarded GOLD MEDAL at  
Louisiana Purchase Expo-  
sition and Highest Award  
wherever shown

**UNEQUALLED IN RICHNESS  
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE**

ST. CHARLES CREAM is used extensively by  
the armies and navies of the leading nations and can  
be procured in all the principal markets of the world.

EVERY CAN GUARANTEED.

MANUFACTURED BY

St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill.

## THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAGNE—No. 3.



**BENEDICTINE MONK** named Dom Perignon, noticed that grapes from some soils imparted fragrance, others flavor, etc., to the famous Champagnes of Old France, and he hit upon the idea of blending the produce of several vintages.

All the delicate skill of Champagne's inventor, crowned by centuries of improvement, are known to the makers of

## Great Western

Extra Dry

the fragrant, clear and fine product of the oldest vineyards in New York State.

The age of these vineyards has made it possible to attain the chemical conditions of soil which have imparted to foreign Champagnes their peculiar quality.

This has not been accomplished in any other American vineyards, and is due to the long period of cultivation with scrupulous care.

Great Western is the finest American Champagne—the only one granted a gold medal at Paris.

Actually equal to foreign Champagnes at half the price. The duty, not the quality, makes the difference.

We invite comparison.  
Order a bottle and see.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Sole Makers, RHEIMS, N.Y.  
Sold everywhere by Dealers in Fine Wines.



**A BOTTLE of Gold  
Lion Cocktails in a  
foreign country is like a  
letter from home; almost  
better, for you can share  
it with a brother officer.**

**A real American Cock-  
tail that makes America  
dear even to the man  
who's never been there.**

**GOLD LION Cocktails  
(ready to serve) never vary.  
GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven  
kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth,  
Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin,  
Dry Gin—and the American**

**Of all Dealers.**

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.  
Makers New York

**F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.**

ARMY and NAVY

**Merchant Tailor,**

18th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



## NEW MILITARY BOOKS

**TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND MATERIAL**  
By Major Chauncey B. Baker, U.S. Army, U.S.A. (1st ed., 1904). Price, 50 cents.

**MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND MARTIAL LAW** (Second and Revised Edition.) By Major William K. Birkhimer, U.S. Army, U.S.A. Full cloth, \$2.00; Law cloth, \$1.00.

**HANDLING THE STRAIGHT ARMY RATION AND BAKING BREAD** Presented by Capt. L. E. Holbrook, 5th U.S. Cavalry. Illustrated cloth, \$1.50.

**CATECHISMAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1904, United States Army.** Prepared by Brig.-Gen'l William F. Sprague, U.S. A., retired. Price, Blue cloth, 50c; Tag Board, 40c.

**MILITARY STUDIES** International Military Series No. 4. By Frederic Louis Hudekoper. Postpaid, cloth, \$1.50.

**SOLDIER'S HANDBOOK OF TARGET PRACTICE** Cloth, 50 cents; Paper, 40 cents.

**SYLLABUS OF DAVIS'S INTERNATIONAL LAW** By Lieut. G. A. Slocum, 5th Cavalry. Price, 75 cents.

**ESTIMATING DISTANCE TABLES** By Capt. Edward Bell, 8th U.S. Infantry. Price, 75 cents.

**A GUIDE TO THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER** (10 EDITION REVISED) By Lieut. M. E. Cloud, U.S.A., retired. Price, 50 cents.

**PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS IN SECURITY AND INFORMATION TO THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF INFANTRY** By Lieut. E. E. Mearns. Cloth, 50 cents.

**FRANKLIN HUDSON PUBLISHING CO.**  
Send for Military Catalogue. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
"LARGEST PUBLISHERS OF MILITARY BOOKS IN AMERICA"

impracticable to prepare the range in time. The heaviness of the roads would also have delayed the march, or possibly have prevented it entirely.

Col. E. B. Pratt and Major George R. Cecil returned last week from Fort Niobrara, where they have been attending the court-martial of Captain Kirkman. Major Charles Byrne left Wednesday on a tour of inspection of the militia of North Dakota.

The 30th Infantry baseball team defeated the "Continental" of Omaha Sunday, April 16, by a score of 17 to 6. On Friday, April 21, the post team plays the Omaha league team at Omaha. Omaha won the championship of the Western League last year.

Mrs. Pauline Murphy and daughter, Gene, left for a two weeks' trip to Lexington, Neb., where they will be the guests of Mr. Lester Lowe, Mrs. Murphy's brother. Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen have returned to Fort Crook after four weeks' honeymoon to Philadelphia and other points in the East.

### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 17, 1905.

Chaplain O. J. Nave and Mrs. Nave have returned to the post after a visit to their son in Arizona.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry Minett, of the receiving ship Wabash, who is on his way from Boston to Louisville, Ky., is now the guest of his cousin, Miss Ethel Robertson, of Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati.

The two companies of the 9th Infantry have practically completed the packing of their baggage for the trip to the Philippines. Capt. R. J. Burt, Lieut. K. S. Snow and Lieut. P. M. Goodrich will take their families with them, while the families of Capt. H. F. Rethers and Lieut. R. B. McConnell will remain in the United States.

Capt. C. N. Purdy, formerly stationed at this post with the 6th Infantry, is now visiting friends in this vicinity.

An order for the April field day was issued this (Thursday) morning, and as this will be the last field day that the two companies of the 9th Infantry will take part in while they remain in this country, great preparations are being made. Captain Rethers is appointed referee, and Lieutenants Goodrich and Snow, 9th Inf., and Lieut. C. H. Ball, 4th Inf., are to be judges. Corporal McCormick, Co. D, 9th Inf., is clerk of the course. Signal Sergeant McRae will serve as timekeeper, and Sergeant Winder, Co. C, 27th Inf., will act as starter. The field day will be held on April 19.

Mrs. Lemens, of Delaware, Ohio, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Orville J. Nave.

The Fort Thomas Social Club entertained their large number of friends with a hop in the post gymnasium on Saturday evening.

Chaplain Nave gave a stereopticon entertainment in the post gymnasium on Thursday evening, based on the popular book by Rev. Charles Sheldon, "In His Steps." Rev. W. O. Sadler, of Covington, assisted.

The C. A. Miller Camp, Sons of Veterans of Newport, on Sunday afternoon, assisted in mustering in a new camp, at the residence of George H. Stebbins, Vine street, Cincinnati. Members from Springfield, St. Bernard and Dayton, Ohio, were present, as also members of the various G.A.R. posts.

A telegram from Washington to Major Howe, 27th Inf., has at last settled the time for the departure of the two companies of the 9th Infantry from this post. They will leave here April 24 for San Francisco, which is one day later than was expected, arriving in that city April 30.

### FORT GRANT.

Fort Grant, Ariz., April 16, 1905.

"The country God forgot," with its thousands of acres of arid sandy waste and mountains of granite and prehistoric evidences of volcanic outbreaks, is now commencing to bloom like "God's country." The deep snows of the past month some of the older officers who served in the long ago would not have believed in, even with the photographs now extant, without an iron-clad, copper-bottomed affidavit attached.

Colonel Hooker, of Hooker's Ranch, known to the older officers as "The Bonita," the great-hearted gentleman, who in times past stood between the soldiers and beef starvation, and who entertained so lavishly the officers and men in the dark days of Geronimo and his predecessors in devilment, still does business at the old stand, and entertains the yore the residents of the post who will take the twelve-mile ride to his ranch. Mr. A. Johnston, of the firm of Johnston & Co., is also an old "hassampa," having served as a soldier, and later as

one of the owners of the Fort Grant sutler store in the days of the wild territorial life. These two gentlemen have never seen the amount of snow which has fallen during the past month in all their years of residence in the territory, measuring as it did eight and ten inches on the parade ground of Fort Grant.

The plains are now as green as a lawn in the effete East, and the outlook for range cattle, grain and food stuff has never been so favorable. In the drought of last summer cattle died by thousands, and it was pitiful to see them staggering past in the rear of the officers' quarters. Many of the suffering animals were given water by the families from their own limited supply, doled out each day bucket by bucket from the water wagon which daily made its rounds to each house. The scene has changed; there are green trees, luxuriant grass, and water in excess, with a great probability of a fine yield of everything.

Lieut. Stanley Koch, 5th Cav., paid this post a visit from his home station at Huachuca, to return with horses left here by another troop, and several deserters to be tried by G.C.M. at Huachuca.

Troop C, 5th Cav., has some fine baseball material among its members, and the aggregation was scheduled to play the team of Wilcox, but the weather turned out too wet. With plenty of practice these people are going to be heard from in great shape, and some of the other teams of the regiment will have to look to their laurels.

### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., April 15, 1905.

Saturday morning the 6th Cavalry, with colors flying, stood in line on the parade ground at Fort Meade to receive its new colonel, Troop G, under Lieut. F. T. McNarney, having acted as escort from the station. Col. William Stanton is an old 6th Cavalry man, so his arrival was something in the nature of a homecoming, and both he and Mrs. Stanton received a warm welcome from many old friends. They were the guests for a few days before going into their own quarters of Major and Mrs. Cheever, who, on the evening of their arrival, gave a beautiful reception in their honor, which was attended by all the officers and ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Cheever's hospitality and tact as a hostess are well known, and this reception was the success her friends expected it would be. Mrs. G. H. Sands presided at the refreshment table, and Lieut. W. O. Reed at the punch-bowl.

The Ladies' Card Club met this week at the home of Mrs. Hunter. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. G. H. Sands and Mrs. Farham.

A very good light opera company gave two performances in the Sturgis opera house this week, which drew a full attendance from the post. On Thursday evening Lieut. F. D. Griffith gave a theater party, with a supper afterwards at the post mess, his guests being: Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Sands, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Furlong, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott, Miss Sands, Miss Taylor, Misses Hunter, Lieuts. J. S. Jones, G. V. Strong, and W. V. Carter. The same evening Col. and Mrs. William Stanton had with them at the opera house Major and Mrs. B. H. Cheever and Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner; they also had a supper at the mess after the performance. A small party from the post also attended the opera house on Friday evening.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Sands entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. William Stanton, the other guests being Major and Mrs. B. H. Cheever, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Furlong and Mrs. Farham.

Miss Sands returned a few days ago from a two months' visit in the East, bringing with her Miss Taylor, of Pittsburgh.

Capt. James A. Cole and Lieut. B. A. Read have returned to the post from Fort Niobrara, Neb., where they were on the court of Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th Inf.

### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 18, 1905.

In the baseball game with Harvard on Saturday, the weather was cold and windy, chilling to the interest of the spectators and seemingly affecting the players as well, for the home team did not play with the usual spirit. The pitching was considered bad and the throwing wild. West Point nine: Winston, captain, c.f.; Rockwell, C. K., l.f.; Gardner, J. B., 2d b.; Groninger, 3d b.; Hanlon, c.; Pritchett, s.s.; Wagner, 1st b.; Hanson, r.f.; Beavers, p.; substitutes, Gelger, Prince, Gordon, James, Davis, and Wyman. Score, Harvard, 13, West Point, 2. Scores of previous games: April 8, Union, 0, West Point, 5; April 12, Trinity, West Point, 7.

On Wednesday, April 19, the cadets will play the New York University nine.

A well-attended hop occurred on Saturday evening. The following were a few among the many young ladies present: Misses Hattie, Claire and Alice Young; Ware, Scuthard, Dunn, Kelly, Boyce, Peasley, Humphreys, Wallace, Burns, Lefferts, Hurry and Warburton.

The Ladies' Reading Club met last week at Mrs. Andrews'. A delightful paper was read by the hostess, in which extracts were given from Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "The Marriage of William Ashe."

Major John M. Carson returned to his quarters from the hospital last Friday. He is progressing rapidly toward complete recovery.

Thomas McNany, second son of Mrs. Edward T. McNany, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, last Saturday, after an operation for appendicitis. Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Mr. Barron, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Highland Falls, and Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the academy. Among the funeral tributes was one from the Corps of Cadets. Interment was made at the post cemetery.

Professor Echols was assigned to represent the U.S. M.A. at the recent installation of Dr. Edwin Anderson Alderman as president of the University of Virginia.

The following are the daily drills of the present season: on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons,

practical instruction in Artillery drill and exercises, machine gun drill, tent pitching, advance guard and outpost duty, target practice with small arms, equitation, practical military engineering. Evening parade: Week days, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5:55 p.m.; Sundays, 5:45 p.m.

The Harvard Glee Club visited the Point last Tuesday afternoon.

### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio., April 16, 1905.

Some of the ladies in the garrison are enjoying a "500" tournament, Mesdames Briggs, Brady, VanWormer and Pope playing with Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. VanWormer in the lead. They have been meeting at the different houses.

A great deal of interest is being shown in the ball games now opening the season at the League park adjoining the post, and almost everyone attends. After the game last Wednesday Lieutenants Dalton and Persons took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Brady.

A number of young people "happened in" at Mr. and Mrs. Pope's on Friday evening, and spent several hours in singing and dancing, finishing the evening with a delightful supper.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Gregg is convalescing, and hope to see her about very soon.

Tuesday night teas are quite in vogue, and there have been several chafing dish suppers of late.

A number of young people spent a musical evening with Mrs. Williams last week. Mr. Dalton and Mr. Brady played several duets and Mr. Dalton sang several coon songs in a taking manner. Miss Rosal Williams played beautiful selections on the piano, and there was some very fine whistling.

The enlisted men of the garrison have had quite a number of hops lately, and have organized a social club. The athletic members here are out in full force and will soon have an excellent ball team.

Miss Belle Bradford is spending her Easter vacation with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Bradford, at the Normandie, in Columbus. Miss Gertrude Porter, who is studying music at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, is now spending a short visit with her mother, Mrs. Marmon Porter. Lieut. Edward H. Andres, 8th Inf., left this morning for San Francisco, Cal., with a detachment of recruits.

### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 14, 1905.

Upon the arrival of the 14th Infantry on the transport Sheridan at Portland, the Commercial Club of that city will entertain the officers at an elaborate banquet in the club rooms. To the reception will be invited the officers stationed at Vancouver Barracks, the officers of the 3d Regiment, Oregon National Guard, and the Governor and his official staff. An entertainment in some form will also be provided for the men of the regiment. Vancouver is likewise making preparation to entertain the 14th upon its arrival, and its welcome home will be a hearty one.

Lieut. Fred H. Svenson, 3d Inf., who has been ill at Egbert, Alaska, arrived on April 7, and is now at the post hospital undergoing medical treatment.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
  - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
  - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., in temporary command.
  - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
  - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
  - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
  - (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
  - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
  - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
  - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
  - (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

## MUSIC SELF-TAUGHT

NO TEACHER NECESSARY.

**ONLY 10c POST PAID**  
**WURLITZER'S**  
U.S. Patented Fingerboard  
For Guitar, Mandolin, Violin, Banjo, Cello and Double Bass.

Saves time, money and worry. Can be attached in a minute. Discs for what instrument. **SPECIAL OFFER.** Fingerboard and celebrated "Howard" Self-Instructor for any of above instruments, sent postpaid for 25c (regular price, 50c.) "Howard" Instructors are also published for Flute, Organ, Piano, Flauto, Clarinet, Cornet, All Band Instruments, also

**PIANO AND ORGAN**  
which contains all chords in both the major and minor keys. You can learn in a few hours. The "Howard" are the only reliable Self-Instructors. For a limited time, any, postpaid, 25c.

**FREE Large Souvenir Catalog of Musical Instruments** if you state article wanted. We have Violin outfits from \$2.25 up. Guitar outfits from \$2.50 up. Mandolin outfits from \$2.25 up. "Howard" Self-Instructor and lettered Fingerboard free with each outfit. Everything else at proportionately low prices. Deal with the largest music house in the country and save money! Established 1856.

THE WURLITZER CO., 217 E. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

## The Best Navy

Needs the Best Powder.

The U. S. Government uses

**DUPONT POWDER.**

## A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL, Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium, Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalogue of all Athletic Sports Mail Free to any address.

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.**

New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco

## PENSIONS

Auditors of the Treasury also receive our careful and intelligent attention.

**MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys.,**

(Established 1864.)

815 14th St., WASHINGTON, D.C.

BRANCH OFFICES: CHICAGO, CLEVELAND AND DETROIT.

Write for our new

## NAVY CATALOGUE

**S. N. MEYER,**  
Manufacturer, WASHINGTON, D.C.

## Hampton College

Classical School for Girls and Young Ladies.

Classical Course unsurpassed. Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Fifteen minutes ride electric car from Old Point Comfort. For further particulars address

**MISS FITCHETT, Hampton, Va.**

References: Gen. A. Baird, Washington, D. C. Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Washington, D. C. Capt. Geo. H. Sands, Fort Meade, S. Dak. Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Washington, D. C. Capt. Fred S. Strong, Orchard Lake, Mich. Col. R. H. Patterson, Presidio of S. F. Capt. Dwight E. Holley, Harrisburg, Pa.

## PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS



TARTAR IS A TARTAR

Soft, spongy, sensitive gums result from tartar accumulation. It should be removed at once by your dentist and thereafter prevented by the use of

# SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

and its complement, SOZODONT Liquid. The Powder is slightly abrasive, is absolutely free from grit and acid, and is just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of everyday life.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, I, L, in Philippines. Address Manila, K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal. 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, D and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz. 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont. 7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail May 1, the 1st on June 1, and headquarters and 3d Battalion on July 1.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Oklahoma Ty.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. The 1st Squadron will sail for Manila on July 1 from San Francisco.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Ordered to United States from Manila. Headquarters and 2d Squadron sailed for the United States April 15 to take station at Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Manila, P.I. Ordered to the United States, headquarters and 2d Squadron sailed April 15 to take station at Fort Myer. The 1st Squadron sailed April 15 to take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

Battery and Station. 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 5th. Manila, P.I. 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. 9th. Presidio, San Francisco 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 17th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. 18th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 26th. Manila, P.I. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 28th. Manila, P.I. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. 1st. Ft. DeSota, Fla. 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 4th. Jackson Bks., La. 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 28th. Honolulu, H.I. Will sail for San Francisco June 15 and take station at Fort Rosecrans, Cal. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y. 43d. Ft. Barry, N.Y. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. 55th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Wadsworth, N.Y. 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 91st. Jackson Bks., La. Will sail for San Francisco June 15, and take station at Fort Flagler, Washington. 92d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 93d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 94th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 95th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 96th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 97th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 98th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 99th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 100th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 101st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 102d. Ft. Howard, Md. 103d. Ft. Washington, Md. 104th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 105th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 106th. Ft. Preble, Me. 107th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 108th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 109th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 110th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 111th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 112th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 113th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 114th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 115th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 116th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 117th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 118th. Ft. Washington, Md. 119th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. 122d. Key West, Fla. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At Fort Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo. 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Co. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Lisum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and H, Fort St. Michael, Alaska. 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States June 15. 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y. 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; A, D, Fort Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Manila May 1, 1905. 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Co. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Co. L and M will sail from San Francisco on July 1 to Honolulu, H.I., for duty. 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. 13th Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal. 14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash. 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. 16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga. Will sail for Manila June 1, 1905. 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga. 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I. 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 23d Inf.—Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y. 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont. 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Co. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno. 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas. 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill. 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota. 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah. 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T. Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey. Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding, Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y. GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va. COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding, Key West Barracks, Fla.

## For Strenuous Life

it is necessary to have your system in good working order—to have an energy born of perfect health and strength—it is imperative that each organ be kept in free action, and BEECHAM'S PILLS are foremost of the few things that will do it.

## For Active Brains

your liver must be right, your stomach in a healthy condition and your kidneys properly performing their peculiar functions, or your body won't stand the strain and your brain won't be active. If you would have a clear head and keen perception, get a box of BEECHAM PILLS, use them and see how much more alive you will be.

## For Perfect Health

there is no greater promoter than these famous Pills. You will find it so all over the world, and mark you, the most perfect specimens of manhood, womanhood and childhood are the users of

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold by Druggists at 10c. and 25c. Or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City. If your druggist does not keep them.

## HOTELS

New York City.

**THE NEW GRAND.** Broadway and 41st St., New York. Army and Navy Headquarters. 400 Rooms. 300 Baths. New Addition Opened March 1st. GEORGE F. HUMBERT, Prop. JOHN H. LANGTON, Mgr.

86-88 Madison Ave., New York City. Bet. 26th and 27th Sts., convenient to Army and Navy Club. Family Hotel. Rooms with Private Baths. Hall Service. Dining-room on Main Floor. Army and Navy References. CHARLES E. RUSSELL.

**PARK AVENUE HOTEL.** ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. Park (4th) Ave., 34th & 35th St., New York. Special accommodations to Army and Navy. Accessible to all theatres and dept. stores. European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33rd St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Prop.

**MANSION HOUSE** Brooklyn Heights. Directly opposite Wall Street, N.Y. Select family and transient hotel. SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

**HOTEL ST. GEORGE.** Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

St. Louis, Mo.

**USONA HOTEL** Kings Highway & McPherson Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

**ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.** Special attention given to Army and Navy people. F. M. WHITE, Manager.

Washington, D. C.

**THE BANCROFT,** AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN. W. L. SHEPARD, Prop. Cor. 18th and H Sts., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF AND ENTIRELY NEW. ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATHS.

**THE COCHRAN** WASHINGTON, D. C. American Plan Absolutely Fireproof

Situated in the fashionable part of the City accessible by Electric car to and from all directions, and in the immediate vicinity of two most beautiful Parks. Transient guests receive special attention—Baggage checked in the house to all points.

EUGENE S. COCHRAN, - Manager

**COLONIAL HOTEL** 15th and H Sts., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. E. C. BENSON, Prop.

European and American Plan. First class in every particular. Prices moderate.

**EBBITT HOUSE** WASHINGTON, D. C. ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS H. C. BURCH, Manager.

**THE HIGHLANDS** Fire-proof and strictly first-class COR. CONN. & CAL. AVES. Location unsurpassed. NEW MODERN HOTEL APARTMENTS. Cafe European and American. E. L. WESTON, Manager. WEAVER BROS., Agents, 1416 F St. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

**HOTEL RICHMOND** 17th and H Street, WASHINGTON, D.C. Modern Appointments, long distance telephone throughout. Booklover's Library free to guests. CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Prop.

Philadelphia, Pa.

**HOTEL WALTON,** PHILADELPHIA, PA. THOROUGHLY FIREPROOF 500 Rooms, Single and En Suite ROBERT STAFFORD, Proprietor. GEO. W. SWETT, Manager.

San Francisco, Cal.

**HOTEL PLEASANTON,** SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Foremost American Plan Hotel. Best cuisine and service. Special terms to the Army and Navy. E. S. deWOLFE, Proprietor.

**DRILL REGULATIONS** Revised 1904, with or without Interpretations

**ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL** 93 & 101 Nassau Street, New York



**HATFIELD & SONS,**  
**TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.**  
 450 FIFTH AVENUE, <sup>Near</sup> 40th St. NEW YORK.  
 Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

**CHAS. BLISS,** Tailor and Importer,  
 Rooms 407-408-409-410-411, Claus Spreckles Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
 'Phone, Brown 971. Best Grades of Uniforms for OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY  
 Los Angeles Branch 310-11-12 Lankershim Bldg., 3rd and Spring St.—'Phone, Home 6118.

**RIDABOCK & CO.**  
 112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK  
 MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS  
**MILITARY UNIFORMS  
 AND EQUIPMENTS**

**JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,**

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

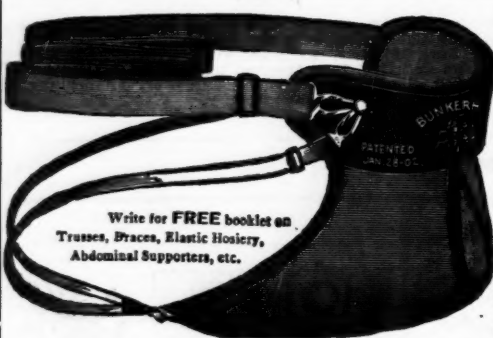
BRANCH: 256 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.  
 OFFICES: 1308 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Well-known to Army Officers for the past thirty years.

**NAVY NEW PRICE LIST. R. D. CRANE & CO.,**  
**EQUIPMENTS. 13 West 27th St.**

**RICE & DUVAL**  
**ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,**  
 Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN  
 231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

WRITE FOR PRICES. **MILITARY** **NEW REGULATION**  
**GOODS,** Caps, Sabres, Belts, Shoulder  
 Straps, Leggings, Hats, Etc.  
**J. H. WILSON CO., Ltd. 928 ARCH STREET. PHILADELPHIA.**



Avoid that Tired Feeling—Wear a  
**Bunker Hill**  
**WHY?**

It Fits No Buckles to Irritate  
 Does not Chafe Seamless Sack  
 Can be Kept Clean Is Adjustable  
 Sliding Loop Adjustment Is Durable

**ASK YOUR DRUGGIST**

Or will be sent postpaid on receipt of prices named as follows:

277A LINEN, - - - - - 60c.  
 277B SILK, - - - - - 85c.  
 277C PARISIAN SILK, - - - \$1.00  
 277D FANCY SILK, - - - \$1.25  
 277E FRENCH SILK, - - - \$1.50  
 277F DOUBLE SILK POUCH, \$2.00

Satisfaction guaranteed absolutely or money refunded. Bunker Hill booklet sent free. Address

THE OHIO TRUSS CO., 65 E. 9th St., CINCINNATI, O., U.S.A.

## OFFICIAL DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

**DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, Revised 1904,**  
 printed from advance proofs furnished by the General Staff  
 United States Army.

Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Handsomely bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth the price is 50 cts.  
**DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS, bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth, price 75 cents. Every student of the Drill should have this edition.**

**MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, bound in bristol board, 25 cents; bound in leather 50 cents.**

**MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre .45, bound in bristol board, 10 cents.**

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

We also have for sale, sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices named:  
**FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS, bound in leather, \$1**  
**ARMY REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, \$1.**

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.

## A Never Failing Water Supply

with absolute safety, at small cost may be had by using the  
**Improved Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine and**  
**Improved Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engine.**

Built by us for more than 30 years and sold in every country in the world. Exclusively intended for pumping water. May be run by any ignorant boy or woman. So well built that their durability is yet to be determined, engines which were sold 30 years ago being still in active service.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

**RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.,**

35 Warren St., New York. 239 Franklin St., Boston.  
 40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 692 Craig St., Montreal, P. Q.  
 40 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 22 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.  
 Teniente Rey 71, Havana, Cuba.



## The Purchase of a Piano

is one of the most important factors in furnishing a home. It is the only one of the household gods whose voice is continually heard, and if it is satisfactory it gives daily pleasure and comfort, whereas if not found worthy it is a constant source of annoyance and disappointment.

Should the intending purchaser have no personal experience, he would naturally have to rely either on the reputation of the maker or the advice of his friends when buying. Ask anybody what are the best pianos in the world, and ninety-nine out of a hundred will at once reply, the

# STEINWAY PIANOS

But what everybody does not know is the positive fact that the percentage of profit on the sale of a Steinway piano is less than on any other make, and hence the Steinway, notwithstanding its higher price is after all the cheapest, as it represents the greatest intrinsic piano value for every dollar expended.

The new models, the Steinway Vertegrand Piano, at \$500, and the Steinway Miniature Grand Piano at \$750, are the most recent exponents of this fact, and the public is earnestly requested to examine and try these remarkable instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

**STEINWAY & SONS**

Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 E. 14th St.

New York.

Subway Express Station at the Door.

**C. DOBLER & CO.,**

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS

84 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK:

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

**HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.**

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

## PATENT BINDERS

For Filing the  
 Army and Navy Journal  
 By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.  
 Delivered at office, \$1.00.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.  
**THE FRANK MILLER CO.**  
 100 and 351 West 26th St., NEW YORK.

## WHITMAN SADDLES

We are sole manufacturers of the celebrated Whitman Saddles and Specialties. We import and manufacture everything for the saddle horse from "saddle to spur." Illustrated Catalogue The routes per pair \$2.75 to 7.50 free.

"Officers" \$32.00 to \$20.00

Special discount to U. S. A. Officers and Military Organizations.

**THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,**

(Successors to the Whitman Saddle Co.)

106 S. Chambers St., NEW YORK.